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'CONTROL' IN HAITI IS PEACE MENACE, SENATOR WARNS

No Constitutional Election Possible, Mr. King Says, Under State Department

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 7—Political disorders menacing the peace of Haiti will follow the election of a President of the Republic next Monday, "if the Council of State again selects Sudre Dartiguenave, or anyone else in league with the American State Department, to head the Government in Port au Prince," William H. King (D.), Senator from Utah, said here today.

So long as the State Department continues its policy of controlling the affairs of Haiti, Senator King declared, there can be little hope for a constitutional election expressing the will of the Haitian people.

Senator King charged that the election of a President of Haiti by the Council of State, a Cabinet chosen by the Haitian President himself, is in violation of the Constitution of 1918, which, he charged, was forced upon the Haitian people by the American Government. He contended that the Constitution expressly provides for the election of the President by the National Assembly, and any action taken by the Council would be illegal.

"The reelection of Dartiguenave or any other politician who is in league with the Council," Senator King said, "undoubtedly will increase the natural resentment of the Haitians against the United States. I fear it may lead to very serious internal disorders and troubles that may cause the State Department embarrassment."

Senator King said he believed the Haitian people would set up a representative form of democratic government if allowed to hold an election without interference from the State Department.

"The United States cannot afford to support a policy that negatives its own altruistic doctrines of self-determination and retain the respect of South American governments," he declared.

Senator King is author of a Senate resolution directing the Administration to determine the military occupation of Haiti, abrogate the treaty of 1915, under which the occupation of Haiti is maintained, and to conduct a constitutional election for the successor of the President, Dartiguenave.

The refusal of the State Department to act until the McCormick committee makes a report of its recent investigation of Haitian conditions to the Senate stands in the way of consideration of this resolution at this time. Senator King declared it was quite obvious that the special Senate committee would recommend that the United States Government continue its hold on Haitian affairs, although by doing so the Administration would arouse increased resentment among South American republics, who regard its Haitian policy with suspicion.

Further extended hearings are being arranged by the McCormick committee, so that any hope of an early report has been abandoned by Senator King. It is understood that William Jennings Bryan and Robert Lansing, Secretaries of State under the Administration of President Wilson, will be among the witnesses to be called before the investigating committee. The committee is anxious to hear from the "inside" the story of the occupation of Haiti and the facts leading up to the treaty of 1915, under which the occupation is being maintained.

NEW SASKATCHEWAN PREMIER

REGINA, Sask., April 5—C. A. Dunning, provincial Treasurer, was chosen here last night at a caucus of government supporters as the next Premier of Saskatchewan. He will succeed W. M. Martin, resigned.

FRENCH INTEREST REVIVES IN NORTH AFRICAN COLONIES

Great Developments Expected From President Millerand's Visit to Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia

By Special Cable

PARIS, April 7—The greatest developments are expected in North Africa, owing to the visit of Alexander Millerand, President of France. He is now well under way, traversing Morocco, where he is inspecting aerodromes, ports and public works of all kinds. From the protectorate, he will proceed to the colonies, Algeria and Tunisia, thence to Corsica, and after a short stay in the towns of southern France is expected back in Paris on May 9.

What is important is that this first official visit, since Morocco was added to France, overseas on the southern shores of the Mediterranean is no mere ceremonial tour, but is intended to have practical consequences. Mr. Millerand is personally studying schemes for the construction of railroads, automobile roads, irrigation works, further installation of wireless, and the conversion of Casablanca into a first-class port. He talks to experts and he is to give a stimulus to many plans of a most ambitious character, which have been allowed too often to slumber in the cartons of government departments.

It would be impossible to exaggerate the new interest taken by important French circles in the French colonies. It is not easy to arouse the general public from the proverbial apathy with which it regards colonial possessions, but this is being done. There is a real enthusiasm, a real desire to make the most of the rich resources of such countries as Morocco and Algeria, with their phosphates, wheat and other agricultural products, and to organise the native industries. Particularly in Morocco the methods of transport need great improvement, but recent activity has been intense.

While M. Millerand does not neglect the picturesque sights, while indigenous fêtes are prepared at all points of the route, the chief purpose of his visit is to survey the progress made and direct future progress. Thus, at Casablanca, on the aviation ground, he witnessed the inauguration of the new air post which will ultimately be extended to Dakar, thus joining remote African colonies with the French capital itself; for there is already a Casablanca-Toulouse service and a Toulouse-Paris service.

Moreover, the political plan of bringing the whole of the North African countries in which France is interested under a special North African ministry is again being considered. There is no thought of changing the Moroccan régime under the Sultan, but nevertheless more unity is possible with contiguous countries.

General Lyautey, who has accompanied M. Millerand in Morocco, gives a most favorable report. In the general uprising of the Muhammadan world, France felicitates herself on having no troubles. M. Millerand's tour is designed to cultivate still better relations. France regards herself as a Muhammadan power. She is learning to look beyond her frontiers and in no unpleasant sense consider herself as an empire.

M. Millerand is in constant touch with Paris by aeroplane, post and wireless telegraphy fixed on motor cars. He stays in all 10 days in Morocco, the same time in Algeria, a week in Tunisia and a few days in Corsica.

Photograph by Keystone View Company

A Conference of Sheiks in the Wooded Hills of Algeria, Through Which President Millerand Is About to Tour

BULK OF REPUBLICAN ARMY RALLIES TO EAMON DE VALERA

Political Controversies Continue Noisily but Element of Compromise Not Altogether Absent

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 7—The Irish Free State outlook, The Christian Science Monitor learns, is regarded here as gloomy. The Provisional Government has responsible Irish opinion undoubtedly behind it, but Eamon de Valera has captured the bulk of the Irish Republican Army and the side in Ireland which commands the gunmen commands also those underground forces of intimidation which in the past have proved an insuperable obstacle to the effective exercise of the ordinary privileges of the majority.

It was hoped at first that the Collins-Griffith administration would be able to counter-balance these influences, but since the moment they agreed to Mr. de Valera's demand for postponement of the elections they have been tending seriously toward a position which proved so difficult when occupied by the representatives of the British Government. They have a further handicap from which the British did not suffer in the fact that their authority, being immediately dependent upon the popular vote, they are largely debarred from the use of force in endeavoring to counter the revolution.

The situation, gloomy though it be, however, is not wholly devoid of points of relief. Widespread as has been the disorder in the North and grave as have been isolated cases of violence elsewhere, Mr. Justice Gordon in opening the Dublin Assizes last Tuesday was able to tell the grand jury that in the Dublin metropolitan police area there was a "very gratifying diminution of serious crime from what it was 12 months ago." His view, which is not altogether unsupported by other authorities, is that an improvement in the ordinary conditions of life in the Dublin metropolitan police area is shared by a large part of southern and western Ireland.

Even in political controversies which are raging so noisily, the element of compromise is not altogether absent. At Wexford, where Mr. Collins speaks next Sunday, resolutions in one case, proposed by an anti-treaty speaker, have been passed so lately as this week in local Sinn Fein and municipal meetings in favor of giving him an uninterrupted hearing.

A similar movement is afoot in Dublin, where the possibility of a Labor strike is discussed, to bring Extremist political leaders "to their senses." The Christian Science Monitor's Dublin correspondent telegraphing today in this connection sals: "All parties, creeds and public bodies are unanimous in their determination that the right of public meetings and free speech should not be interfered with. Business people, through the Lord Mayor of Dublin, are endeavoring to arrange a meeting of leaders to secure this freedom."

This aspect of the case tends to be forgotten in the spectacular marching and countermarching of Mr. de Valera's Republican gunmen, who fill the foreground of the Irish stage today. It shows, however, that the intimidation of extremists is not to be allowed to have its own way and that there are such forces behind which, it is to be hoped for the happiness of Ireland, may eventually assert their preponderance.

Republicans Force Way Into Dublin Bonded Stores

DUBLIN, April 7 (By the Associated Press)—Five hundred thousand gallons of wine and whiskey were destroyed last night by members of the Irish Republican army, who forced their way into the bonded stores of the Custom House here, it was stated officially today by a Belfast boycott official. He estimated the revenue loss at nearly £2,000,000.

A guard kept watch outside the stores while volunteers worked inside throughout the night, smashing casks and letting their contents flow promiscuously.

The "Mexican politics," which the newspapers have been talking about will always be rampant in Ireland under the treaty arrangement, because the Irish people are against the treaty, Eamon de Valera declared in an address yesterday at Daun Laoghaire (Kingstown).

"If the people do not want 'Mexican politics,'" he said, "they must remove the treaty by the roots, and if they want a stable government pending its removal they must allow the Dail Eireann to take its rightful place as the government of the nation."

"But," he added, "if it (the Dail) attempts to do what cannot legally be done, and establish the Provisional Government as the Government of the country, then I tell you such a Government will not be obeyed, and will not function."

It is reported that the extreme section of the Irish Republican Army in this city gathered during the night with the intention of seizing the Dublin Telephone Exchange, but that they withdrew upon finding the building guarded by Free State troops. No disturbance was reported. The troops today were replaced by an adequate force of police.

Irish Barracks Seized by Republican Forces

BELFAST, April 7—Three women armed with revolvers left a train at the Dunfanaghy road depot in county Donegal today, held up the officials and burned the bundles of newspapers from Belfast. They then reentered the train, which resumed its journey.

The barracks at Falcarragh, seven miles from Dunfanaghy, have been seized by Republican forces.

'LITTLE NAVY MEN' AGAIN VICTORIOUS IN HOUSE TEST

Naval Affairs Committee Votes to Merge Personnel Measure With 'Scrapping' Bill

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 7—"Little navy men" in the House scored another victory over the Administration, it became known today upon the decision of the House Naval Affairs Committee to merge into a single measure the personnel bill and that known as the "scrapping" bill.

Thomas S. Butler, chairman of the House Committee, deemed the legislation necessary on account of the constitutional provision placing responsibility on Congress for the size of the army and navy. Inasmuch as the scrapping of ships under the naval treaty is to be regarded as a limitation on the naval forces, the combined bill will meet all legal requirements. While purely a parliamentary proposition, the action is nevertheless to be regarded as a test of the strength of the "little navy" faction, since the Administration steadfastly opposed it.

Its purpose is set forth in the first section as follows: "That the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the treaty to limit naval armament, concluded Feb. 6, 1922, by the United States, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan, respecting the abandonment of ship-building programs, and the scrapping of capital ships in excess of the number which the United States may retain in conformity with the said provisions, the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized to make any such disposition as in his judgment may be proper, of any capital ship of the navy built or building, and to cause to be taken such action as is necessary for the scrapping of capital ships, to be dealt with in that manner in accordance with the said provisions."

The personnel bill reduces the authorised strength of the navy from 131,485 men to 80,000, and continues the authority for 6000 apprentices. The commissioned personnel would be reduced after July 1, 1924, from 5551 to 3440. It is provided that no more than 200 midshipmen a year are to be commissioned after 1922. In addition the new bill embodies the provisions of the airplane carrier bill and the measure returning retired officers who were advanced during the war to their former status in the matter of pay.

Although the new bill fixes the navy personnel bill at 86,000 men it is well understood that when the Appropriations Committee brings out its naval supply bill money will be provided for only 85,000 men, no matter what the authorized strength may be. The "little navy" faction in the House itself will make every effort to reduce the personnel even below this strength which naval experts protest is below the point of national safety.

It was to force the Senate to accept the sharp cuts that will be made by the House that Mr. Butler combined the two measures. The scrapping bill would pass both Houses without much discussion but the fate of the other bill, if allowed to stand alone, is a matter of conjecture. By combining the two Mr. Butler believed the personnel measure would stand the better chance of acceptance.

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TURKS ATTEMPT TO CURRY FAVOR

So Say Greek Officials in Commenting on Angora's Acceptance of Armistice

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 7—With reference to the conflicting Greek and Turkish attitude toward the peace proposals in Asia Minor, interviews on behalf of The Christian Science Monitor here tend to show that Angora's acceptance of the armistice, conditionally that Smyrna be evacuated is regarded by the Greeks as an attempt to curry favor with the western powers by throwing the onus of refusal on Greece.

They argue that the Turks know that abandonment of the present Greek line of defense would render the position militarily untenable and that they merely made the suggestion in order to gain the moral support of the Allies for continuing the struggle. The Turks, on the other hand, assert that their military position is now superior to the Greek's, and since delay favors the defense, they are obliged to demand evacuation so as not to prejudice their military superiority.

A hopeful factor in the situation is that both sides are definitely war weary. Though the Greeks are said to be rushing preparations for a defensive position on the boundaries of the Smyrna conclave and though they are collecting funds from their compatriots in America and Europe, in addition to proposing a forced loan of one-fifth of the property of all Anatolian Greeks, they nevertheless realize their inability to make effective resistance if the Allies insist on evacuation.

Similarly, the Turks, while denouncing certain features of the proposed terms, especially those giving Adrianople and the Dardanelles to Greece, know they cannot obtain better by force of arms. The Greeks are in possession and if the Turks can maneuver them out, so much the better for Turkey, but in any case matters may probably be safely left to the two protagonists to settle between themselves.

AERIAL EXPRESSES COLLIDE IN FRANCE

PARIS, April 7 (By The Associated Press)—The Paris and London aerial expresses collided in mid-air this afternoon over the village of Phieloy, 70 miles north of Paris. The pilots of both airplanes, three passengers and one mechanic were killed in the wreckage that fell flaming to the ground.

The French airplane, piloted by Aviator Mire, aided by a mechanic, was carrying three passengers. It left Le Bourdet, in the environs of Paris, at noon, for London. The British airplane, which left Croydon, in the London area, this morning, carried mail and was manned only by a pilot.

PRESIDENT SIGNS RESOLUTION

WASHINGTON, April 7—The joint resolution recently adopted by Congress authorizing a 25-year extension for payment by Austria of the advance of $24,000,000 for purchase of flour and other foodstuffs through the United States Grain Corporation was signed today by President Harding.

NATIONAL BARRIERS MAY BE BROKEN BY GENOA CONFERENCE

Desire for European Betterment It Is Hoped, May Prevent the Threatened Fiasco

By Special Cable

GENOA, April 7—Precisely why this old-fashioned city, which dates back into ages as dark as the byways which link its main arteries to the port was ever chosen as the seat of the International Economic Conference will probably remain a secret of the Bonomi Ministry. It may be because Genoa gave birth to the discoverer of the new terrestrial world, it is hoped that a new economic Europe may be born here.

Anyway the city is a curious melange; docks, mediæval palaces, narrow slums, ornate modernity are enlivened by every description of traffic noise from the clanging of trams to the rattling of fiacres. Today, the city with its atmosphere, excited and rather that of a general mobilization than of a peace conference, is still in the throes of a "wash-and-brush-up." The process certainly will not be finished by Monday, but there is already a sufficiency of whited walls, and green casements to combine with the azure sky and the Mediterranean sun, to make up a pleasant enough picture.

Hosts of delegates, which are to be housed here, there and everywhere from the heart of the noisy city to the Haven's Rest a score miles away, are descending. Of the outstanding figures, the Bolsheviki were the first to arrive. Numbering 50 in all, with George Tchitcherin, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Adolph Joffe at their head, they had insisted upon elaborate arrangements for their personal safety. Thus when their train ran into Italian territory in German carriages, Italian agents kept guard over the doors while "Red" police paraded the corridors. From Milan to Genoa all the stations were closely guarded. At Genoa where they arrived in the morning, the Prefect had arranged a ceremonial reception, but the Bolsheviki were not to be tempted from their lair. They remained secluded while the train was shunted, before starting to Rapallo, a delightful little pleasure resort 18 miles distant.

Here, they perforce descended and proceeded to the Hotel Imperial Palace, escorted by carabinieri on cycles. The hotel is also closely guarded by Italian troops, but the "Reds" apparently are obsessed with such childish fears for their safety, that on making inquiry today The Christian Science Monitor representative was informed that they had not yet emerged from the seclusion of their hotel into the well-protected garden. They are steadfastly refusing to see visitors.

The British delegates are due here on Sunday evening. Regarding the French, there is as yet no news at this end. In reference to the French attitude toward the conference, it is necessary to underline the decision of the Government to the effect that their delegates must submit all questions arising at the conference to Paris for decision. It is further understood that the French Government will regard the decisions of the conference as mere recommendations. This means that Louis Barthou and his colleagues will possess very limited

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CANADIAN FARMERS URGING COMPULSORY WHEAT BOARD

Representatives of Dominion Council of Agriculture Depict Western Farmers as Experiencing Hard Conditions

OTTAWA, Ont., April 7—While the House of Commons struggled yesterday over the estimates of the Government and pushed the bill of George P. Graham, Minister of Militia, for the consolidation of the defense services of the Dominion, one step further forward after having eliminated from the consolidation the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the Agricultural Committee was busily engaged in taking evidence regarding the question of marketing the nation's wheat crop.

It has been anticipated that the proposal of the committee to widen the powers of its reference, and to submit a stated case to the Supreme Court with a view toward ascertaining the constitutionality of the proposed Wheat Board would come up today and Arthur Meighen, leader of the Opposition, was prepared to engage in discussion on the subject. The chairman of the committee preferred, however, to leave the matter over until today. Nevertheless it is evident that certain members regard the decision to submit a stated case to the highest court in the Dominion as an attempt to shelve the whole question, and the Progresive members who favor the reestablishment of the board, and who believe that the area to be seeded this spring will depend very largely upon the decision of Parliament, desire haste.

Officials Give Evidence

H. W. Wood, president of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, and James Robinson, one of the vice-presidents, testified before the Agricultural Committee yesterday. Both witnesses dwelt at length upon present unprofitable farming conditions, stressed the need of a compulsory wheat board and the elimination of present marketing systems, and declared that whatever increase in the price of wheat might be derived from central marketing would not add one cent to the price of flour to the consumer. Mr. Wood occupied the entire morning sitting of the committee. He prefaced his remarks by picturing the present conditions of the western farmer, whose security, he said, was exhausted, and who was practically in bankruptcy. This condition was due, he contended, to the fact that during the last two years all agricultural products had been sold below the cost of production. "Our idea," he declared, "has never been to obtain a fixed price for wheat, but with the Wheat Board we would be able to negotiate the price and control the flow of wheat so as to secure the full value for our crop in the world's markets. Under present marketing conditions the wheat is rushed to the market because creditors begin to press the farmers for the payment of debts. The flow to market is not controlled, and the sellers' price is not negotiated."

Flow of Grain Controlled

Under the Wheat Board, he explained, the grain is kept in storage and the flow controlled while a central agency negotiates the sale. Under the present system the buyer has the great advantage over the seller because the buyer could withdraw temporarily from the market and depress the price. Mr. Wood maintained that under a conservative estimate $35,000,000 more would be received by the western farmers on the basis of last year's crop had there been a Wheat Board. In 1919, he claimed, the board saved for the farmer easily double that amount.

"Extraordinary conditions exist for the seller of wheat," he said, "and we don't think there is any other method to meet these extraordinary conditions. We hear there may be objec-

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UNION IS GAINING STRENGTH, OWNERS AND MINERS AGREE

Organization Work in Vicinity of Pittsburgh Spreads But Claims Differ as to Actual Gains

PITTSBURGH, April 7—Union organization work is spreading in District 5, United Mine Workers, operators and union leaders are agreed, though claims differ as to actual gains.

In the Klondike region 62 non-union mines have been closed according to P. T. Fagan, vice-president of the district, and in this region and across the river in Washington County the total number of idle miners is 28,000.

Operators met this claim with a report that only 45 mines in the region were closed by the strike, some entirely and some working with decreased forces.

The union plans to invade more strongly the coke fields of Fayette County, it was stated, where the H. C. Frick Coke Company, subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, has 69 plants.

The Barwind-White Mines, in the upper end of Somerset County, on the edge of the Central Pennsylvania District, are partly tied up as a result of the strike. These mines have never been closed by a strike since their first development. The company was hit hardest in the Cairnbrook Field, where 2000 men are employed. The mines of the Maryland Coal Company at St. Michael have been completely tied up, it is reported from Johnstown. Union organizers are working through mass meetings to enlist the non-union men of this section.

An official of the Carnegie Steel Company, the largest unit of the United States Steel Corporation, last night issued a denial of a statement by Philip Murray of the United Mine Workers that the steel corporation mills in the Pittsburgh district had but 72 hours' supply of coal on hand.

Miners' Case All In; Operators to Get Hearing

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 7—The miners finished presenting their side of the case in the anthracite wage scale negotiations here late this afternoon, according to Charles J. Golden, one of the four union arbiters. On Monday, it is expected, the operators will start to offer their testimony in an endeavor to finally reach an agreement. The mine owners will seek to prove that a wage reduction is justifiable.

The miners' committee presented evidence in support of demands for punitive overtime, extension of the eight-hour day to men not included under the present provision. Data will be placed before today's session on the miners' demand for the check-off system of collecting dues. Then the miners' case will be finished and an adjournment will be taken until next week, when the operators will begin their case.

The proposal for punitive overtime rate of payment of time and a half the regular hourly wage for work

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UNION IS GAINING STRENGTH OWNERS AND MINERS AGREE

(Continued from Page 1)

after eight hours for all engaged in work in and about the mines, was supported by documents offered by the miners, showing that the proposal had been observed in the United States Government navy yards and arsenals for 15 years, was in use by the United States Steel Corporation and was still applicable to the railroads despite recent rules of the United States Labor Board establishing overtime after the tenth hour in certain classifications of railroad workers.

The historic Sankey award, establishing the seven-hour day for British miners in July, 1919, was read into the record by the miners to show that the miners of Great Britain had been assured a six-hour day, which would become effective as soon as the present industrial crisis was remedied, according to a recent promise attributed to Mr. Lloyd George.

The operators will be ready Monday to present their arguments in support of demands for a decrease in the miners' wages.

Eight hundred delegates of the Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York, claiming to represent 760,000 wokers, last night passed a resolution pledging to the striking coal miners their "united moral and financial support."

John L. Lewis Stands Firm For Sift of Coal Industry

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 7—"The first constructive step which should be taken to alleviate conditions in the coal industry," said John L. Lewis, international president of the United Mine Workers of America, in an interview given a representative of The Christian Science Monitor here today, "is the authorization by Congress for presidential appointment of an impartial commission to sift the whole matter to the bottom."

"The people won't believe me. They say I am biased. They won't believe the spokesman for the operators. They say he is biased. The only way the facts can be told in such a way as to be understood and credited is through the medium I suggest. The weight of the opinion of a carefully selected, high-minded, uninfluenced group of men, who clearly understand the technicalities involved, thrown into the open would have an incalculably great effect in adjusting public comprehension of the difficulties."

When asked regarding regulatory powers such a commission should have, Mr. Lewis replied that it should not constitute a final tribunal whose judgment, if arbitrary, would be forced on men unwilling to accept it.

"We had such an instance last year, and we don't care to lay ourselves open again," he said. "The commission would simply declare its interpretation and bring in suggestions of needful changes to Congress for information and action.

Congress Can Act

"I am not opposed to Congressional regulation of the coal industry. Congress has a perfect right to do this. It is its function and its duty to protect the workmen. What I do say is that it is one thing to adjust inanimate objects, like chairs, to pass laws regarding them; but, when it comes to saying to this man or that man, 'You shall not work today; you must work so many weeks; you have got to accept so much money,' this is what I object to. It is wrong. It is a return to the medieval attitude. Men want the right to reject or to accept an offer."

Mr. Lewis asserted that Congress would be amply justified in legislating.

"Congress has the right, and should exercise it, of restricting capital in industry, of curbing the activities and formation of corporations," he continued. "Is it right that, in the case of mines, such things should be allowed as the purchase by a company of 75,000 acres, from which it is not expected to produce coal for fifty or a hundred years, while, at the same time, it pays taxes on this and charges the taxes to the consumer? It is estimated that the unnecessary surcharge last year on coal produced amounted to about $500,000. For every ton of coal you buy you unsuspectingly pay $1 in excess of what would be necessary with proper government supervision. How many persons realize that last year 800,000 potential tons of coal could have been mined, whereas only 400,000 appeared on the market? The men have the right to work for the production of the rest of that coal."

Expects Higher Prices

"You ask about the future. I have no idea how long the strike will continue. I see no break at present. The operators still refuse to meet in conference. My personal opinion is they have ulterior motives in staving off such a conference.

"Merely a settlement for the hour of our differences will not bring any lasting change in the relations of operators and miners. We want something more than that. Merely a patching up will only stave off temporarily the discomfort of further strikes. The present condition will be repeated until a firm foundation of mutual trust and understanding is reached."

With respect to the conferences with the anthracite operators now being held here, Mr. Lewis' attitude was unequivocal.

"They have said they would state what scheme would be acceptable to them, but, as yet, they have brought forth nothing concrete. We will go on meeting with them this week, explaining our standpoint. It is impossible to say what the future holds in store for us. It is impossible to conjecture as to the length of the strike. The operators must make some move before it would be possible to estimate. We stand ready and we wait for them."

Unions Urge Inquiry

WASHINGTON, April 7—Miners' union representatives, now on strike in central Pennsylvania, backed up their national officers today in appearing before the House Labor Committee to urge federal attention to the industry.

"Our belief is that an industry which gives only 100 days' work a year needs a reorganization," John Brophy, president of district No. 2, United Mine Workers, testified. "To get this we must have the facts ascertained by an impartial federal commission, which will sit in the case oif coal."

Non-Union Mines Closed

YOUNGSTOWN, O., April 7—Further effect of coal strike upon the steel industry was felt here today. The Republic Iron & Steel Company, which had announced that a Bessemer plant, idle for a year, would resume operations next week, has canceled orders for its resumption, owing to the strike situation. Two of the three non-union mines of the company in that district are closed, it is said.

Pay Day for Miners

HAZLETON, Pa., April 7—Idle anthracite mine workers of the Lehigh fields will receive their last pay, starting tomorrow and continuing next week, it was announced at the offices of the companies today. The wage distribution will be for the final two weeks of March.

As the mines were kept on full time in March, owing to the heavy demand for coal, the pay will be among the best sums the men have received for several months.

Operators for National Parley

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 7—While a possibility of settling the coal strike through the calling of a national conference was seen here today, Illinois operators considered it very remote.

"The Illinois operators would go into such a conference if Rep. Nolan had the power to call it," H. C. Adams, president of the Central Illinois Coal Operators Association, said here today. There has never been a national conference. What it could do would be to consider the time and other details of negotiations. However, I do not think a national conference will be called. Some of the operators to the east of us, I believe, are determined to seek state agreements with their men.

"It seems to me as if that is the way the situation is working out. I look for some developments in the strike by the first of the month. What they may be I do not know, but I anticipate they may come within that time."

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 7 (Special)—William Green, secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers, who has just returned from Ohio, has held a long conference with one of the officials of the West Virginia district who has been active in the organization of non-union miners.

Mr. Green said the strike from the miners' standpoint was very satisfactory. He expressed doubt of a conference before the House Labor Committee at Washington.

UNIVERSITY WOMEN MEET IN KANSAS CITY

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 7 (Special)—The third morning session of the first annual convention of the American Association of University Women this morning was devoted to the report of the Committee on Recognition of Colleges and Universities. A vote is to be taken on recommended colleges and they will be classed in acordance with their standing as Class A and Class B. It is expected that colleges which have never been admitted before will be given a rating at this time.

Three hundred of the delegates went in a body to the University of Kansas, at Lawrence, yesterday.

YORK COUNTY WATER CO. SOLD

PORTLAND, Me.—The York County Water Company has been sold to Kennebunk Water District for $900,000.

BRITISH WOMEN'S REFORMS DEBATED

Ask Equal Pay for Equal Work and Changes in Various Laws at National Union Session

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 14—"To bear witness to the faith within us" was an expression used by more than one delegate at the Annual Council of the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship—formerly the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies—which met in London during March. And judging from the high tone of the debate, as well as the resolutions moved and passed, that which clamored for utterance was a passionate desire for progress and world-wide reform. The day is gone by when public-spirited women concentrated all their efforts upon one single object, such as that of gaining the vote. But with a wider horizon and a fuller program unanimity of opinion seems no longer possible, and the question of what measures the Union should work for, and by what methods it should seek to accomplish them, was keenly discussed.

Praises America's Work

In regard to many things, however, the Council spoke with one voice. About the urgent need of rendering practical assistance to famine-stricken Russia (America's magnificent work in this direction was warmly applauded) there were no two opinions. The Council also called unanimously for disarmament, and "while welcoming and supporting every effort by whomsoever made to secure international cooperation, renewed its resolve to do all in its power to strengthen and develop the existing League of Nations." Nevertheless, great dissatisfaction was expressed on account of the way in which Article 7 of the Covenant of the League had been almost completely ignored, and it was decided to take active steps "to insure the carrying into effect of the idea of equality between men and women laid down in Article 7 of the Covenant of the League, and that in particular they support the immediate appointment of women on the Committee of the International Organization of Intellectual Work, as expressly provided for by resolution of the Assembly, and also upon the Disarmament Commission, by cooption or otherwise, and upon the Health Commission."

"The fact is," said one of the Union's officials, "we are suffering from a reaction of the popularity of women during the war." In the past year there had been several setbacks or apparent setbacks, for it was agreed that in spite of any appearance to the contrary the cause was gaining ground, and that high endeavor and true effort could never be lost.

Family Endowment Debated

On this and other clear-cut issues dealing with equality between men and women the meeting was in complete accord; but in regard to a group of resolutions headed Family Endowment the feeling ran high in opposite directions, and it says much for the good sense and responsibility of the gathering that it kept both its head and its temper during a most vigorous controversy. But the voting was so close on one occasion that the result was reversed. And here it may be well to give briefly the inner history of this question.

Miss Rathbone's Position

Miss Eleanor Rathbone, who succeeded Mrs. Henry Fawcett as president of the union when the latter resigned after the winning of the vote, has worked for a great many years among the very poor, and during the war served on committees dealing with the separation allowances of soldiers' wives. Nobody knows better than she the hardships endured by mothers of families with inadequate incomes, and the detrimental effect upon the children, and Miss Rathbone has constituted herself their champion. Her sincerity and nobility of purpose are admired by every member of the society; but her right to use an organization for equal citizenship for any question which does not fall under this heading is seriously challenged even by those who have no objection to Family Endowment in itself.

Miss Rathbone of course does not admit that this is the case. She contends that it is indissolubly bound up with the idea of equal pay for equal work, and that the latter will never be solved without the former. But this confusion of the equal-pay basis is bitterly resented by many members, and there are others who on various grounds object to Family Endowment per se. At last year's council Miss Rathbone introduced her proposal for the first time, and though it was defeated the assembly agreed to study the question, and that it should be brought forward again at the next annual conference.

What Miss Rathbone suggests is not state endowment, but an Act of Parliament compelling an employer to pay wages, not according to the work done—or what its value is to the employer—but according to the number of a man's children. One of the most effective speeches against this proposal was made by a working woman, who contended that all legislation which differentiated between the classes was obnoxious to a large proportion of organized workers who were out for equality of opportunity. As a mater of fact the "dole" system was no help to the poor, as it tended to keep down wages; what was given with one hand was taken away with the other. In the end the family endowment resolution was lost, though a declaration that "the existing wage system fails to make satisfactory provision for motherhood and childhood" was carried.

Non-Party Attitude Wins

Another proposal on which much diverse opinion was expressed recommended the members of the N. U. S. E. C. to join the political party with which they were most in sympathy in order to promote the return of women to Parliament and to insure the nomination of candidates in sympathy with the union's program. Miss Macmillan, however, in a speech of unerring logic, exposed the fallacy of this policy.

When put to the vote the recommendation to join the political organization was lost, the union adhering to its non-party attitude. The immediate reforms for which the union is now working are equal franchise, equal pay for equal work, and equality of opportunity in industry and the professions, equal guardianship and marriage laws, state pensions for widows with children, and the reform of the jury law in connection with women.

BETTERMENTS LIKELY ON UPPER MISSISSIPPI

DAVENPORT, Ia., March 25 (Special Correspondence)—Six Iowa River terminals are slated for immeasurable improvement in the program of the Upper Mississippi Waterways Association. The House committee has adopted a change long advocated through which "appropriations for improvement shall be available for dredging channels to landing places, provided satisfactory evidence is submitted that such channels will be used to an extent commensurate with the cost."

River enthusiasts anticipate iron ore and coal river freighter service between St. Louis and St. Paul during the summer

Development of the upper river, it is said, will be part of the government river program for the current year, and the Upper Mississippi Waterways Association, with a membership in Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota, proposes a busy summer to campaign to this end. It will seek not only to secure fulfillment of the Government plans but in enlisting other freight shippers to availing themselves of the cheaper and more advantageous opportunities of the river traffic on the river-and-rail schedule.

PROTEST AGAINST FISH TAX

VICTORIA, B. C., April 2 (Special Correspondence)—Fishermen of the west coast of Vancouver Island—a large proportion of them Americans—have sent a formal protest to Ottawa against the proposed imposition of a tax on fresh salmon exported to the United States for canning and curing purposes. Such a tax, the fishermen hold, would ruin their market, as Puget Sound ports absorb a great part of the fish caught in British Columbia waters. Little hope that he will be able to block the proposed tax is expressed by A. W. Neill, member for the west coast districts, who is fighting the fishermen's case at Ottawa now.

UNITED STATES TO PURCHASE BUILDING TO HOUSE EMBASSY

PARIS, April 7 (By the Associated Press)—Word received here that Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, has requested an appropriation of $300,000 for the purchase of a building to house the American Embassy has revived the hope that American diplomatic representatives in Paris soon may have quarters adequate to their needs.

Embassy officials here, however, feel that a suitable building and furnishings will cost twice that amount. They point out that Holland the other day gave $500,000 for a building for its legation in Paris, and that the present Austrian Embassy is worth about $4,000,000.

"Our lack of appropriate buildings for the embassy is a standing reproach to our country," said Myron T. Herrick, the American Ambassador, today. "If the United States cannot provide its diplomatic officers with a building in keeping with the dignity and importance of their country, I am sure some generous-minded American citizen is willing to do so."

The Ambassador alluded to Rodman Wanamaker's interest in the matter, and his recently expressed willingness to help to purchase an appropriate building. "No more patriotic service could be rendered to the United States than this," he said.

SUGAR DUTY CAUSES ANXIETY IN CUBA

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 7—The effect the tariff bill, now before the Senate Finance Committee, on the relations between Cuba and the United States—on account of the duty on sugar—is causing officials of both countries to regard the situation with deep interest.

Dr. Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, Minister of Cuba to the United States, said that on account of his position he could not comment on the recent action of the committee in voting to maintain the high rate on sugar, in force under the Emergency Tariff Act and proposed in the Fordney Bill. What the attitude of his Government would be in case this existing rate was finally and definitely established, the Minister could not say; nor whether Cuba would denounce the existing reciprocity treaty between the two countries in case the 2-cent duty became effective. He said:

"The people of Cuba are waiting with great anxiety, although not very hopefully the result of the final decision on the United States tariff, especially with relation to sugar. The schedule ultimately fixed will determine to a great extent the future of the splendid commercial relations that have until lately exisited between Cuba and the United States. We are hoping that the theory of reciprocity may continue to be the equitable and fair basis of our interchanges."

CHICAGO TO HAVE NEW MAIL STATION

CHICAGO, April 7—The largest and most modern mail station in the world will, it is expected, be opened in Chicago this summer.

The building, 76 by 100 feet and seven stories high, makes a departure from the usual post office practice of building along conventional lines or ornamental architectures. It has been designed as a modern daylight industrial building, and when completed will contain the last word in automatic conveyors and other time and labor-saving devices.

Provision has been made for the future growth of the airplane mail service by providing a clear roof space more than 600 feet long where small airplanes can land with mail transferred from the larger transcontinental flyers at Checkerboard Field, Maywood.

The station is located in the yards of the Union Station and a short distance from the Chicago and Northwestern station.

ANGLICAN CHURCHES TO USE PRAYER BOOK

MONTREAL, Que., April 7—Anglican churches in Canada will use a new prayer book Easter Sunday, taking the place of one compiled in the reign of James I of England. A committee of the Anglican Church in Canada has been at work seven years revising the prayer book, and the result of their efforts has just been published.

The new volume, according to Bishop Farthing, of Montreal, is free of "obsolete and archaic words and references, adapts the services to the changed conditions of the age, and enriches the prayer book by additions to suit the temper of today." One of the main changes, according to churchmen, is that services may now be rendered shorter. The marriage service remains substantially unchanged.

NOVA SCOTIA CUTS SESSIONAL INDEMNITY

HALIFAX, N. S., April 7—Nova Scota legislators have just done their bit toward speeding the return to normalcy. By resolution passed in the House of Assembly they cut from $1500 to $1000 the amount paid each member for the session. In a House of 43 members, the total reduction in the cost of government is $21,500 a year.

In reducing its sessional indemnity the Nova Scotia Legislature, it is claimed here, has established a precedent for all parliaments in Canada, if not in the world. Revision of the indemnity elsewhere has been generally upward, it is stated.

RADICAL LEADING IN ARGENTINE ELECTION

BUENOS AIRES, April 7—Returns from last Sunday's Presidential election, from the first two electoral sections and part of the third in the Federal capital, today gave Marcello T. de Alvear, Radical candidate, 8471 votes and Nicolas Repetto, Socialist, 7400.

Early returns from the Provinces indcates a heavy plurality for Alvear, who has been Argentine Minister to Paris.

FRANCE PROVIDES AID FOR AUSTRIA

PARIS, April 7—The Chamber of Deputies today adopted a bill appropriating 55,000,000 francs to be used toward reconstruction in Austria in conjunction with other powers.

The bill passed, however, only after repeated demands of a number of deputies that Austria first provide properly for Zita, formerly Empress of Austria.

CANADIAN BUILDING ACTIVITIES

TORONTO, April 7—Construction contracts awarded in Canada during March, according to Maclean Building Reports, Ltd., were valued at $13,465,000, compared with $10,718,300 in February and $10,256,700 in March, 1921. During February the wholesale price index of 48 building materials advanced slightly and is now 89.2 per cent above 1913, compared with a peak of 183.8 per cent in May, 1920.

'QUIT' NOT 'FIRED' SAYS MR. WILLARD

Preferred Railroad Position to One With Government

WASHINGTON, April 7—Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railway, today before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee told his side of the story of his severance of connections, by order of William G. McAdoo, former director-general, with the federal railroad administration.

"The publicity department of the administration got its wires crossed and it was given out that I was fired," said Mr. Willard, who denied he was dismissed and said he, with other railroad executives in the railroad administration, was given the option of retaining his railroad or Government position.

"I was requested to remain with the Railroad Administration as federal manager of the eastern lines of the Baltimore & Ohio," said Mr. Willard, "but I elected to retain my connection with the corporation."

FLORIDA RAILWAYS TO AID 'DRY' OFFICIALS

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 7—Plans for cooperation between the railroads and prohibition enforcement officials in Florida, which were completed yesterday, are expected to be of great value to prohibition officials endeavoring to put an end to the illegal liquor traffic carried on by smugglers in that State, it was announced today by Roy A. Haynes, federal prohibition commissioner.

Liquor smuggling on the Florida coast, which has assumed large proportions, will, it is expected, be cut down to an almost negligible amount, as a result of the conference between Col. L. G. Nutt and railway officials, held yesterday at Jacksonville. "Unequivocal cooperation" was promised prohibition officials by railway officials in putting an end to illegal transportation of liquor through the State, according to the announcement from headquarters.

"The value of this cannot be overestimated," it is declared. "There is no profit in liquor smuggling save on a large scale and large scale patrons, as developed by our force of investigators, insist on guaranteed transportation out of the State and make their deals on this basis only."

CANADIAN FARMERS URGING COMPULSORY WHEAT BOARD

(Continued from Page 1)

tions from the consumer. I don't believe there is any justification for any alarm that the price of flour will be increased." Continuing, Mr. Wood pointed out that when the board was in operation the price had been fixed at $2.30 for the millers, and the foreign price never dropped below that. He maintained that in the open market conditions for every dollar saved the consumer, the producer lost $10.

"We don't claim," he said, "the Wheat Board will solve the financial difficulties of the farmers, but it will help greatly. Every extra dollar the farmers get will go immediately into new channels of trade. Not a dollar will be hoarded. Every dollar will relieve trade to that extent. Under the present conditions, the purchasing power of the farmers is limited. They are not buying a cent more than their necessities. If there cannot be some relief, agricultural production will be discouraged. No industry can continue to operate at a loss."

Indiscriminate Selling

When under cross-examination, Mr. Wood stressed the idea of the indiscriminate selling practised under the present system. He maintained that, with the board, there would be intelligent negotiation in the selling. Commenting on the speculating in wheat futures Mr. Wood said: "This wheat trading, under the present system, is too smooth for me. I don't know what they do. I do know they don't give us the full value for our wheat." During the time of the Wheat Board, Mr. Wood said the Canadian consumer purchased flour cheaper than did the American consumer while the Canadian producer received more for his product.

Concluding Mr. Wood said: "A bad Wheat Board would be a bad institution, and some of these things do get bad after a while. The personnel of the former board was all right. I don't know of a worse thing than a Wheat Board with politics and inefficiency mixed up."

At the afternoon session of the committee Mr. Robinson, while disclaiming being a "calamity howler," pictured distressing conditions in the west.

The Farmer's Only Privilege

"True, the farmer grumbles," said Mr. Robinson, "but that is about the only privilege left him." He gave some illuminating figures to prove that wheat prices were higher at the opening of the season than a month or so later. In September last year the Winnipeg wheat inspections totaled 33,110,520 bushels for which $53,725,000 was received. In October the amount received was 56,265,000 bushels for which $27,172,000 was paid. He pointed out that while more grain passed through in November, the amount of money received by the farmer was only half the amount received in September.

"The farmer is satisfied with the Wheat Board," said Mr. Robinson. "I want to say I have not met a single individual who is not in favor of the reestablishment of the Wheat Board. They have no confidence in the present methods of handling grain." Mr. Robinson complained of the speculating in options by which grain is bought and sold before the farmer had put in his seed in some cases. What was wanted was some plan by which the money these speculators made would go into the pockets of the producers. The speculating, said Mr. Robinson, was done by every class of person in the west, clerks, workmen, professional men, preachers and sometimes, he thought, by members of Parliament.

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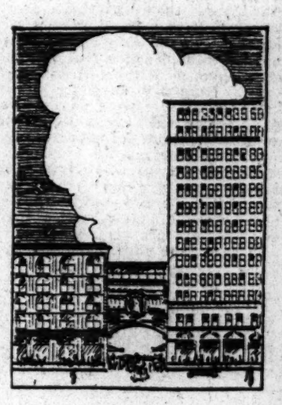

Tomorrow—Saturday—is the last day of Wanamaker Week in New York this year.

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NATIONAL BARRIERS MAY BE BROKEN BY GENOA CONFERENCE

(Continued from Page 1)

powers, thus reducing them practically to the position of simple observers.

It is unnecessary to discuss whether this is a deliberate attempt to rob the conference of what importance was remaining to it, after the strictly limited interpretation of the Cannes resolutions were insisted upon by Raymond Poincaré, for the fact remains that such may be the precise effect.

As matters stand Genoa may easily prove a fiasco, but it is equally possible that the general desire for the betterment of Europe may break down all the barriers erected by individual national ambitions. Herein indeed lies much of its immediate interest.

Supreme Counsil to Meet in Genoa on Sunday Next

By Special Cable

PARIS, April 7—Raymond Poincaré is firm about his decision not to abandon the precautions with which the French delegations are surrounded. Mr. Lloyd George, in a short talk with him on his way through Paris to Genoa, was understood to be disturbed at the idea that the French delegates will have no executive power, referring everything back to Paris for final decision. The truth is that in France, Mr. Lloyd George is believed to have come nearly to the end of his tether. No longer can he spring surprises on French statesmen.

The point is actually raised in one journal as to whether the conference will really survive today's discussion in Paris. Another early obstacle will be the examination of the credentials of the envoys when the French may be challenged. Again it is still uncertain whether Mr. Lloyd George will not endeavor to provoke a discussion on disarmament, ostensibly limiting his remarks to Russia and Germany. Short as today's interview will be, it is regarded as of great importance. Louis Barthou will be present. It is now announced that the powers who invited the attendance at Genoa, that is to say the members of the Supreme Council, will hold a preliminary meeting at Genoa on Sunday.

The conditions on which the countries have accepted will be studied, and means of securing the accomplishment of the conditions determined. Obviously it is the Russian question which must dominate this preliminary debate. The French regret that the members of the Petite Entente, which are specially interested will not participate in the prefatory deliberations. When the conference opens the Supreme Council must entirely disappear from the scene.

International War Debts

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 7—The similarity of action which Great Britain and the United States are taking in regard to the European international war debts has renewed the discussion here of the possibilities of that closer Anglo-American understanding which all right-thinking Englishmen heartily desire. The jealousies and difficulties which are gathering round the conference at Genoa are regarded as yet another proof of the impossibility of the substantial reconstruction of the war-shattered countries of Europe without the most active cooperation of the only two powers now economically able to employ effectual pressure.

This The Christian Science Monitor understands is at the back of Mr. Lloyd George's mind in the constant endeavor he is making to bring the views of the other allies into line with his ideals of freedom and non-interference in another's affairs for which the Anglo-Saxon race always preeminently stood. If the Genoa conference accomplishes anything it will be because of an advance in this direction.

Mr. Lloyd George left London this morning, the Italian Ambassador and the members of the British Cabinet assembling at Victoria Station to see him off. He will meet Raymond Poincaré, the Premier, on his way through Paris this afternoon. The two premiers, The Christian Science Monitor understands, will travel together in a special carriage from the Gare du Nord, where the British Premier arrives, to the Gare du Lyon, where the special train will change engines before proceeding toward the Italian frontier, but their conversation will be short as Mr. Lloyd George travels on direct to Genoa.

The Lloyd George Party Leaves

LONDON, April 7 (By the Associated Press)—The British Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, headed a party of 20, including his wife and their daughter, Megan, which left today for Genoa, the scene of the international economic conference, which opens next Monday.

Marquess Curzon, Foreign Secretary, will leave next week, but Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, Secretary for War, and Sir Robert Horne, Chancellor of the Exchequer, accompanied the Premier.

Plea for Karl's Family

GENOA, April 7 (By The Associated Press)—An effort will be made by the Holy See to have the representatives of the nations meeting here in the economic conference make provision for the family of Karl, former Emperor of Austria-Hungary, now practically destitute, it was stated today. The plea, it is understood, will be presented on behalf of Pope Pius by the Spanish delegation.

United States Precedent Quoted

PARIS, April 7—The French Cabinet this afternoon approved the text of Raymond Poincare's written instructions to the delegation.

The French viewpoint is that when the head of a government is present at a conference, it is possible to undertake engagements of a more comprehensive nature than when a nation is represented by minor members, but that in no case under a Republican parliamentary regime is it possible to bind a government without the approval of its parliament. It is recalled by French officials that the United States sent its President to Paris to negotiate peace, but that the American Congress exercised its right to make the final decision.

Italian Communists Visit Soviets

SANTA MARGHERITA, Italy, April 7 (By The Associated Press)—The Russian Soviet delegates to the Genoa Conference were visited today by the Italian Communist deputies, Signor Bombacci, Signor Graziadei and Signor Marabini, who greeted them in the name of their Italian compatriots. George T. Tchitcherin, Soviet Foreign Minister and head of the Russian delegation, in answering declared that the cordiality shown the Russians by their Italian brothers afforded them the greatest satisfaction.

The conversation lasted more than half an hour. The Communist deputies assured the Russians that they believed no untoward incident would occur during the conference, but stated the Italian Communists were ready to answer any attack on the Soviet delegates.

Shortly afterward the Russians received a commission of Genoese Socialists, headed by Signor Farralli, deputy, and comprising also representatives of the Italian municipalities ruled by Socialists. The development of the Socialists and Communist movement in Italy was outlined by the commission.

Mr. Lloyd George Expresses Gratification Over Prospects

PARIS, April 7 (By Associated Press)—The French and British delegations to the Genoa Conference are going to work together with a determination to make that gathering, which opens on Monday, a success, the British Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, said tonight after an hour's talk with the French Premier, Raymond Poincaré. The two premiers held their conversation in Mr. Lloyd George's car while his train for Italy was waiting at the Gare du Nord and being switched over to the Mediterranean line.

The British Premier appeared to be in the best of humor after this informal interview, which also was participated in by Louis Barthou who will head the French delegation at the Genoa conference and Baron Hardinge, the British Ambassador.

Mr. Lloyd George said he was gratified over the prospects of something definite for the reconstruction of Europe coming out of the Genoa meeting.

To Prevent French Indiscretions

PARIS, April 7 (By The Associated Press)—Extraordinary precautions are being taken to prevent indiscretions by members of the French delegation at Genoa. Louis Barthou, head of the delegation, has warned his collaborators that the first person who communicates directly with Paris in regard to the proceedings of the Conference will be immediately sent back to France.

In furtherance of this policy of secrecy, the presence of wives of the delegates will be frowned upon, and several experts have been refused passports for their wives, who desire to accompany them. The only women with the delegation will be official typists and stenographers.

TWO FEDERATIONS IN BRITISH LOCKOUT

Distinct Sets of Employers Complicate Engineers' Fight

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 20—Even among engineers actually locked out, the situation in the engineering trade is not clearly understood. It would appear that, as the result of recent negotiations, there is a fair prospect of a postponement of the shipyard lockout until another ballot is held on the proposals concerning the 26s. 6d. per week reduction on times rates.

The negotiations on the employers' side are being conducted by two distinct and separate federations. The National and Engineering Employers Federation is waging a battle for the retention of their managerial functions. This started with a quarrel arising out of the limitation of overtime but has now extended to much more difficult and controversial matters. The engineering and shipbuilding employers assert that if the country is to maintain its position in the world as a shipbuilder, the wages of engineers, boilermakers, shipwrights, plumbers and all the miscellaneous trades that go to the making of a modern vessel need to be reduced by 26s. 6d. per week.

Two Sets of Employers

Many of the largest and most important engineering firms are affiliated to both of the employers' organizations, and therefore an employer, while having locked out his men in the engineering shops, may still be at peace with those of the same union engaged in his shipbuilding engineering establishments.

In these circumstances it is easy to understand the suspicion of the unions that there has been an understanding between the engineering employers and their shipbuilding colleagues to move forward together in an assault upon the whole of the engineering and shipbuilding unions, skilled and unskilled; the one to assert the right of freedom in shop management, the other to attack the wage standards. The machine question which lies at the root of the present lockout does not affect shipbuilding engineers to any appreciable extent; it is the wonderful modern machine so necessary for mass production that is the cause of all the trouble.

On the other hand, whatever the result of the negotiations between the shipbuilding employers and the unions on the wages question, and some very appreciable reduction is inevitable, any agreement ultimately arrived at as to the form the reduction shall take will eventually be extended to cover the production shops.

Uniform Rates Essential

An altogether impossible state of affairs would be created by having two sets of engineering rates, one 26s. 6d. higher than the other, operating in the same town or district. Besides, where there has been a divergence or distinct rate in the past, the higher rate has usually obtained on the river side.

The anxiety of the union officials in the circumstances should be appreciated. Between the demands of the employers and the vituperation of the extremists within their ranks, if they seek to pursue a middle course, the average trade union official has a pretty rough road to travel. It is regrettable that the Government has been unwilling to hold an inquiry into the circumstances of the dispute. The unions, supported by the general council of the Trade Union Congress and the Labor Party, appealed to the Ministry of Labor to exercise the powers granted to them under the Industrial Courts Act to appoint a committee to consider the whole aspect of the engineering situation. This the Minister has power to do under the act without appeal from either parties to a quarrel, and he can summon any evidence considered necessary for a thorough investigation.

The act contains no provision making it compulsory upon the parties to accept findings of the committee, but it does enable the public to obtain all the facts and thus to form its own opinion as to the merits of the dispute, and in this way, by exercising its influence against the aggresssors, to assist in forcing a settlement.

TRADE UNION COUNCIL GIVEN AUTHORITY TO MEDIATE IN DISPUTES

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 7—The first tangible result of the establishment of the general council of the Trade Union Congress as the "headquarters staff" of the industrial labor movement has just been achieved.

Some weeks ago, the council sought to obtain from affiliated unions authority to intervene officially, as soon as any dispute arose affecting national wage standards or working conditions. The majority of the unions, which represent altogether over 6,000,000 workers, have now given the desired authority, which is very wide. It will enable the general council to consult the unions concerned in the dispute before matters reach a critical stage, to obtain all the necessary information, to act in a mediatorial capacity, and finally, if mediation fails, to levy the unions generally in support of the workers who may be on strike or be locked out.

This development of union organization is the outcome of protests against the declaration of strikes in the past by miners, railwaymen and other key workers, without consulting the unions whose members became unemployed as a result of strikes. It is not expected the new plan will always work without friction, but responsible leaders believe it is a big step forward and that it will tend to prevent wasteful stoppages by insuring mediation before and not after a conflict has actually started.

BOLIVIA WOULD BE AT CONFERENCES

Seeks Participation in Parleys Over Tacna-Arica

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 7—The South American republics have been requested by Bolivia to make representations to the United States and to Chile and Peru with respect to Bolivian participation in the conference to be held in Washington for consideration of the Tacna-Arica question, it was said at the Bolivian legation today.

Uruguay is the only country that responded to the request made by Bolivia, Dr. Juan Antonio Duero, the Foreign Minister, having sent a note setting forth the attitude of the Uruguayan Chancellory.

The State Department denied that any appeal has been received from Bolivia since the exchange of notes between President Harding and the Bolivian President, or from Uruguay. The attitude of this government is that the United States is merely acting as an intermediary and that any inititative in the matter of outside participation must be taken by powers more intimately concerned with the questions at issue.

The La Paz Government has appointed a commission to come to Washington during the conference between Chile and Peru, hoping that at some time during the parleys some proposal may be formulated by the Bolivian envoys that will be regarded with favor by the accredited plenipotentiaries.

Such a mission would be of an unofficial character, it was stated today at the Bolivian Embassy.

The policy of Chile is to settle the disputed features of the Tacna-Arica dispute directly with Peru first, and then to take up with Bolivia the dispute of an ocean outlet for that country. Bolivia, on the other hand, wishes its claims to be considered simultaneously with those of Peru and Chile.

JUDGE'S PLAN IS AID TO INTERBOROUGH

Tentative Proposals Seen as Having Relieved Situation and Averted Receivership

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 7—Judge Julius M. Mayer of the Federal Court, through his tentative plan to settle the troubles arising from the Interborough Rapid Transit Company's lease of elevated lines from the Manhattan Railway Company and other financial complications was regarded today as having relieved a most critical situation and averted a receivership for the Interborough system.

As the result also of an agreement concluded with representatives of the Manhattan Railway Company, by which the Interborough receives a sharp reduction in its yearly rental of $4,200,000 for the elevated lines, the Interborough is now in a position to comply with the Transit Commission's immediate orders for vastly improved service.

The court's announcement followed a series of conferences with representatives of the interested parties. The voluntary agreement drafted by Judge Mayer will be submitted to the various committeees interested, and after approval by these bodies will be Mailed to security holders with the appeal for deposits of notes and bonds in favor of the plan. Bankers believe the several committees will not amend the plan except in minor details.

If it is accepted, as seems probable, the Interborough will be able to improve service, and after 1925 to pay the city several million dollars annually. Judge Mayer emphasized that all estimates are based on the 5-cent fare. The agreement is as follows:

1. A reduction to 3 per cent in Elevated rentals for the year beginning July 1, 1922; 4 per cent the following year, and 5 per cent subsequently.

2. Waiving the Interborough 5 per cent mortgage bond sinking fund for five years. Interest payments would, however, be made on these bonds.

3. An issue of $7,000,000 of Interborough notes is to be floated by the stockholders, with the approval of the Transit Commission.

4. The Interborough secured notes, amounting to $38,144,000, maturing Sept. 1 next, are to be extended for a 10-year period.

5. From all these sources, Judge Mayer estimated that the Interborough would be able to meet obligations now in arrears, provide for maintenance and repairs, and would have $15,000,000 for capital requirements, chiefly additional equipment.

Announcement of the plan was made by Judge Mayer after a day filled with conferences which were held in the Interborough offices, Alvin W. Kreck's office, and the judicial chambers.

The conferees included Frank Hedley, president and general manager, and J. L. Quackenbush, counsel for the Interborough; Dwight W. Morrow of J. P. Morgan & Co., representing the 5 per cent bondholders of the Interborough; Col. Grayson M. P. Murphy, chairman, and Paul D. Cravath, counsel for the Protective Committee of the Interborough-Metropolitan 4½ per cent bonds; Alvin W. Kreck, chairman of the Manhattan Elevated stockholders' committee, and Judge Mayer, as arbitrator, in whose court the petition to throw the Interborough into bankruptcy was lodged.

Two or three days are expected to be necessary before the various committees complete their findings on Judge Mayer's proposals.

LABOR CANDIDATES LOSE 50 SEATS IN LONDON ELECTIONS

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 7—The results of the London Boards of Guardians elections announced today show that the rally of the ratepayers in the metropolis to protect themselves against the continually growing extravagance and the expenditure by local bodies on doles and other forms of so-called social reform has met with remarkable success. Labor candidates who stand for Socialism have sustained the most notable defeat, having lost 50 seats, while the majorities against them have been so heavy in many cases as almost to constitute a landslide.

In so strong an industrial center as Lambeth, all the old Labor Guardians have been defeated. The same thing has occurred in Paddington, where none of the 26 Labor candidates for the board got in. Woolwich and Wandsworth boards, hitherto under Labor control, have passed into the conservative hands of municipal reformers. The only Labor successes of any importance are in Shoreditch, where the Labor representatives have gained control of the board, and in the Poplar and Greenwich boards, where they have strengthened their position.

The outcome is heartening as proof of the ability of the much-harassed middle classes to carry a majority at the local polls when they are exasperated into exerting themselves, as has been the case in this instance. Even now they have failed to regain control of the Poplar Board, which has been the most flagrant exponent of the vagaries of Marxian extremism and apprehensions are felt lest British Conservatives generally should exaggerate the meaning of what has occurred.

The warning given by the Daily Chronicle today is, therefore, timely. It is in effect that London is not England, and that Labor stands much higher in the north and midlands than in the south, where degenerate Poplar happenings also created a greater impression. After making allowance for these limitations, the victory of common sense over irresponsible idealism remains notable and shows that Great Britain is still sounder at heart than any recent political happenings may have seemed to indicate.

SONGBIRDS' INCREASE DUE TO NATIONAL ACT

DETROIT, Mich., April 7—Songbirds in Michigan are increasing steadily in numbers and have been since passage of the national migratory bird act about a decade ago, according to James A. Smith of Detroit, one of the most prominent students of bird life in the State and who, for the last 15 years, has made exhaustive studies of all birds common to Michigan.

Although a census of the birds would be impossible Mr. Smith, from his own observation and from information obtained through authentic channels, is positive that more of his feathered friends are to be found in this State during the spring and summer months than was the case when he started his investigations.

Approximately 100 varieties of birds are common in Michigan, the greater number of them being of the migratory variety, according to Mr. Smith. Of this number nearly half are some species of warblers. The list does not include countless other varieties that come here but numbers of which are so small as to be uncommon to Michigan residents.

SEMENOFF CLAIM SAID TO BE UNTRUE

Official Records Do Not Bear Out His Statement That He 'Commanded' Americans

NEW YORK, April 7—General Gregorie Semenoff, "Ataman of the South Russian Cossacks," denied today before Peter B. Olney, referee in bankruptcy, that he had ever seized property belonging to the Youroveta Home and Foreign Trading Company, a bankrupt New York concern, which caused his arrest here last night. He said if the company ever lost any supplies through Cossack raids, he knew nothing of it himself, because while he was the commanding officer, he could not be held directly responsible for what his men did.

Immediately after General Semenoff had given his statement, the hearing was adjourned to the office of David H. Cahn, a lawyer, tomorrow, when he will be examined in full on the charges against him.

Mrs. Tersitskaya Semenoff testified that she had left Russia with her husband, gone to Japan and taken a steamer for this country. "We had all our possessions in six small boxes," she testified, "and had only a little over $3000 cash. We have these possessions now, but our money has slipped away until it is only about $1500."

Mrs. Semenoff told of leaving Tokio under an assumed name. She said she and her husband left "under a cloud because of busy reporters and fear of Bolshevist spies." The Semenoffs said they hope to sail from New York on the Aquitania for France on April 11.

Semenoff's Statement Denied

WASHINGTON, April 7—General Semenoff's statemeent that he was "commanding" American forces in Siberia from September, 1918, to April, 1920, is not borne out, officials said today, by records of the War Department. Brig.-Gen. W. S. Graves, now at Camp Dix, N. J., was in charge of the American contingent of the allied forces, and his instructions were said to include a flat prohibition against taking sides with either General Semenoff as against General Koltchak, or with any other of the Russian "White" leaders.

The general was arrested at the instance of the receiver of an American company trading in Russia, who thus sought to enforce the payment of a judgment of $475,000 entered against him in Harbin, Manchuria, last December.

Claims upon which the judgment in the case was rendered alleged that General Semenoff and his forces plundered in 1919, at or near Chita, Trans-Baikalia, stores belonging to the Youreveta Home and Foreign Trading Company, a New York corporation. It was contended during the trial at Harbin that General Semenoff had not been recognized by any Government, and that, therefore, he was personally responsible for the property seized.

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BIG ISSUE IN TRIAL OF POLICEWOMAN

Widespread Interest Felt in Defense Being Made by Mrs. Van Winkle in Washington

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The trial here today of Mrs. Mina C. Van Winkle, head of the women's bureau of the Metropolitan Police, on charges of "insubordination," has aroused interest in many cities where it is felt the status of the women's division of the Police Department will be affected by the decision.

If Mrs. Van Winkle is successful in her fight to maintain the authority which she declares has been given her by official order against the attacks of high police and district officials, who allege that she has taken to herself entirely too much power, leaders of women's organizations consider that a great impetus will be given to the work in other cities, modelled after the organizations which Mrs. Van Winkle has built up.

The charge upon which she is being tried today grew out of her refusal two weeks ago to release two Brooklyn girls held at the house of detention as fugitives from their parents upon an order from her superior officer, Inspector Evans. Mrs. Van Winkle insisted upon personally investigating the case before releasing the girls to their parents, asserting that, as head of the Bureau of Missing Persons, she was responsible only to the chief of police.

The matter was considered only an incident of departmental routine at the time but has grown into such proportions as to give rise to charges that it has been made to serve the purposes of an alleged drive to force out Mrs. Van Winkle and to clise out the women's bureau, which has been built up largely through her efforts.

Mrs. Van Winkle has been head of the Women's Bureau since January, 1919. Since that time she has also organized and run the House for Detention of Children, which has served as a model for similar institutions throughout the country.

She will base her defense upon a recent order placing her in charge of the Bureau of Missing Persons, maintaining that as such she was not under orders from an official of the Detective Bureau, even though her superior in rank.

BOSTON'S CLAIMS TO BE CONSIDERED

Shipping Board Will Hold Hearing on Rail Rate Equalization

WASHINGTON, April 7 (Special)—Upon completion of the hearing to be held before Shipping Board officials in Boston on April 21, when representatives of ports included in the preferential rate section of the Jones Act will be given opportunity to present complaints and claims, the way will be clear for action by the board in revealing present inequalities which have operated to the disadvantage of Boston, it was stated today by officials of the board.

The immediate purpose of the hearings is the determination of whether the ports affiliated have present "adequate tonnage" to enable the board to take the action contemplated—namely, to so arrange services that all ports will have equal opportunity to handle the traffic which should logically come into their respective commercial zones. It was explained by officials that this investigation of tonnage facilities is necessary in order to avoid the congestion which might result from a hasty re-allocation of shipping.

Complaints that Boston has been discriminated against in favor of Philadelphia and other seaboard ports are based, it was explained, upon figures showing, among other things, that the rail rates on wheat into Boston are 2½ cents higher per bushel than into Philadelphia and Baltimore, and result in deflecting a large of the export wheat which would normally come into the Boston port.

An equal opportunity with other cities, it is declared by shipping board officials in charge of the hearings, should be given to Boston handle exports. This will necessitate a rearrangement of the preferential rail and water rates provided for in the Jones Act.

TRANSIT STOCKS STRONG FEATURE IN ACTIVE MARKET

NEW YORK, April 7—Local tractions were the strongest features of what promised to be another active stock market session today.

The plan to avert receivership for the Interborough Rapid Transit Company resulted in a jump of 8¾ points for Interborough Rapid Transit 5s.

Manhattan Elevated Railway, one of the leased properties of the Interborough system opened at a gain of 4¼ points. The general stock list was strong, although the undertone reflected profit-taking incidental to the last full day of the week.

JURY ASKS JUDGE FOR REILY REPORT

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, April 7—Judge Foote of the District Court has been asked by the grand jury to turn over to the fiscal authorities the report presented by the jury Wednesday on its investigation into the administration of Gov. E. Mont Reily and other officials. The grand jury stated it desired to have its report proceeded with according to law.

When the report was submitted to Judge Foote Wednesday he refused to receive it, declaring it was the duty of the grand jury either to indict or not to indict, and that the court had no jurisdiction otherwise on any complaint contained in the report. When the jury insisted on delivering the report, Judge Foote again refused to receive it as a public document, but put it aside in a sealed envelope.

The report has not yet been made public.

MR. WEEKS TELLS OF PROPAGANDA

States Certain Forces Breeding Discontent in Army and Navy

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 7—Efforts are being made to permeate the army, as well as the navy, with doctrines subversive of loyalty and discipline, it was said by John A. Weeks, Secretary of War, yesterday. He asserted there are evidences of organized efforts to spread Communist propaganda and to weaken the morale of the military forces of the United States.

Referring to the letter which Edwin Denby, Secretary of the Navy, had addressed to the navy personnel, Mr. Weeks said: "The War Department has been cognizant of the fact that the Communist program has stressed the desirabilit/ of breeding disloyalty among the personnel of the army and navy and citizens at large.

"It is not intended to assert that all opposition to the military establishment is occasioned by such influences, but undoubtedly many loyal Americans have lent their support to movements which were inspired by radical organizers."

DEPORTATION BILL IN SENATE'S HANDS

Mr. McNary Pleads for Ousting of Aliens Who Violate Drug and Prohibition Laws

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 7—Encouraged by its victory in the House, which voted overwhelmingly to deport aliens who violate the prohibition and narcotic laws, the Anti-Saloon League is bringing pressure to bear on the Senate in the hope of getting the legislation through that body before the close of the session.

That there is a probability that it will be held up in the Immigration Committee for the session, at least, is apparent for two reasons:

1. Major bills such as the tariff, the bonus and ship subsidy will cause a legislative jam in the Senate that may result in the falure of the alien measure, along with a score of other bills.

2. The conservative element in the Immigration Committee, which is not inclined to follow the lead of the House, in constantly amending the immigration laws, is lukewarm in its support of the proposed legislation.

Even such a stanch prohibition leader as Thomas Sterling (R.), Senator from Dakota, who successfully steered the passage of the anti-beer bill, is of the opinion that the proposal to deport aliens for violating federal laws is a bit too drastic. He is in sympathy with the purpose of the bill, however, although he believes that as a political bill it will stir up much strife in the Senate.

Deportation of aliens for violation of the narcotics laws is called for in a resolution in the Senate by Charles L. McNary (R.), Senator from Oregon. Although Mr. McNary did not include liquor violations as a cause for deportation in his original measure he told The Christian Science Monitor today that he would gladly accept an amendment to that effect.

"Moonshine whisky should be driven out of the country along with narcotics," Mr. McNary said. He will demand a hearing on his bill before the Immigration Committee.

Mr. McNary declared that while legislation of this character is imperative he did not believe it could pass the Senate before the close of the session owing to the legislative situation. The Anti-Saloon League, which sponsored the bill in the House, is determined, however, to keep hammering away until the measure is reported.

MONSOON IN INDIA IMPROVES TRADE

Bank Officials Report Good Progress During Past Year—Outrages Are Lessening

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 7—The good monsoon of last autumn in India is beginning to produce improved trade conditions, which invariably in that country follow an abundant seasonal rainfall. The bigger Indian banks have been holding their usual annual meetings here during the past few days and all have been able to show substantial profits.

R. J. Black, as chairman, addressing the shareholders of the Indian Mercantile Bank, reported good progress, also in what he described as "the sweeping away of the wreckage of the boom of 1919," which was an essential preliminary to the restoration of commercial activity. He also expressed the opinion that things commercially were past their worst, and that it was now "only a matter of time before the way would be open for the revival of trade."

Robert Williamson, chairman of the National Bank of India, confirmed these hopeful views, adding the further comment that "a very marked change for the better" might be expected in the Indian political situation following upon the marketing of the recent good agricultural crops.

Political outrages continue to be reported, and some of them, as for example the recent wrecking of the mail train near Calcutta, have been very serious. Taking the past few months as a whole, however, the frequency of these lamentable occurrence has been much reduced. The extent of the regions where ordinary conditions have been restored has also grown enormously. These facts have an importance far beyond the borders of India, since in ordinary years, India is one of the great granaries of the world. It is also one of the biggest markets for cotton piece goods and other manufactured articles not only from Great Britain but also from the United States.

HAMBURG SERVICE STARTS

NEW YORK, April 7 (Special)—The steamship Caronia, of the Cunard Line, steams out from here tomorrow on the first of a series of voyages to Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg. She will make monthly trips from New York, and with the Saxonia will form the nucleus of the Cunard Line's service to Hamburg.

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. No letters published unless with true signatures of the writers.

Mr. Wilson's Course Defended

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

May I make bold to point out what seems to me an inaccuracy of a very serious nature in an editorial in The Christian Science Monitor of March 4.

Speaking of the difficulties that stood in the way of the ratification of the Versailles Treaty the statement reads: "That document had been formulated without the advice of the Senate and without the approval of its terms by the leader or representative of either political party in the Senate."

That statement seems to the writer mischievous in its effect upon the public mind for two reasons—it is decidedly vague and it confirms belief in a popular fiction which was industriously promulgated as fact preceding and during the last presidential campaign.

This statement is vague inasmuch as it does not state definitely for the public benefit just how much or how little advice a President usually gets from the Senate in the formulation of treaties. And there is wide popular ignorance on this subject demanding enlightenment. The amount of advice given and taken would be governed by precedent, of course; for while the Constitution provides for the advice and consent of the Senate in treaty-making, the practical outworking of this constitutional provision has resulted in the following order of procedure: The President with his aides formulates and negotiates treaties and they are afterward presented to the Senate to be checked up and possibly amended.

A moment's reflection will lead us to conclude that this is the only possible practical method. And a reference to historical precedent will confirm the statement that it is the method generally followed by our presidents, including Mr. Wilson.

Moreover it is a fact, easily ascertainable, that in the Versailles Treaty fight Mr. Wilson was consistently backed and his course approved by Mr. Hitchcock, the leader of his own party in the Senate, and that he went out of his way to invite his senatorial opponents to advise and question him on any and all phases of the League and treaty. It is also a fact, easily provable, that changes in the League Covenant suggested by Mr. Taft, Mr. Root, and Mr. Hughes were nearly all incorporated in that document. It is therefore plain that the successfully—and disastrously—used slogan, "He would not consult the Senate" is, to say the least, inaccurate, and while it may serve well the purpose of political sabotage it does not belong in a reasoned editorial in what many of us regard as the greatest and most dependable of modern newspapers.

The fact that Mr. Harding, obviously out of fear of what the Senate might do to him and his Conference on Disarmament, went beyond what many of our greatest constitutional lawyers regard as the direct intent of the Constitution, and appointed members of the legislative body to perform executive functions, does not alter the other fact that of the two presidents Mr. Wilson was the more obedient to the Constitution.

Knowing the devotion of The Christian Science Monitor to truth and accuracy may I hope that you will give this letter space in your paper.

(Signed) PHIDELAH RICE.
286 Clark Road, Brookline, Mass.

Fair Utility Rates

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

It certainly is a pleasure to be able to come home of an evening and know that you can sit by the fireside and have the cleanest newspaper published to read. I enjoy it very much and depend upon it for real constructive news, and I feel that my time has not been spent in vain.

Referring to your editorial on, "Forcing Down Utility Rates," you have taken an example of the telephone business and compared the rest of them with it. The comparison will not stand the light and is not fair to the other public utilities. We know that the telephone business is in the best physical and financial condition of any of the public servants. I agree with you that 8 per cent, which has been taken as a fair return in New York State, is fair, and that when the return is greater than this figure it is time to reduce rates. But what of the hundreds of gas and electric companies that have not paid operating expenses during the high-priced periods of coal and oil? What about the profits of the unregulated coal and oil companies which increased their prices at will and took more than their share of the gas and electric consumers' money?

What do you think of the judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Consolidated Gas Case? "The 80-cent gas rate was confiscatory—". This rate is typical of hundreds of others I can name. At the same time these very public servants, under strict regulation, must keep their credit good and provide service for thousands of new homes. How are they going to do it when such publicity undermines their credit—confidence of the people in them? Be fair, square and tell the whole truth.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) C. E. REESE.
349 East Fifty-third Street, New York City, March 8, 1922.

CITY HAS 1,000,000 TELEPHONES

NEW YORK, April 7 (Special)—New York City now has more than 1,000,000 telephones. The million mark was reached and passed in March, according to an announcement from the New York Telephone Company, which declares that on April 1 there were 1,010,320 telephones in the Greater City, served by 106 central offices.

The Washington Observer

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Washington, April 6

ONE of the truly romantic figures of America's foreign service, Gordon Paddock, who has been adventuring for Uncle Sam nearly a quarter of a century in Asia, has just returned to Washington. A Princeton man, Mr. Paddock has been on duty as a consular officer and diplomatist in Korea, Manchuria, Siberia, Turkey and Persia since 1900. He was consul-general at Seoul in 1904 when Japan made war on Russia, without formal declaration, by blowing up one of the Tzar's cruisers in the Korean harbor of Chemulpo. Later throughout the troublous times that ensued in China and Siberia, Mr. Paddock was here, there and everywhere on business of the United States. Harbin and Mukden were some of his later posts. For the past eight or 10 years he has been in Persia, at Tabriz, whence he has just returned on leave. Wars, revolutions, disturbances and political chaos of every color which the East has ever known are second nature to Mr. Paddock who is remarkably active. One of his exploits during the World War was to mount a horse at Tabriz and dash unterrified into the Persian wilds, hundreds of miles away, to rescue a band of American missionary folk surrounded by hostile tribesmen.

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A Maine man, Brig.-Gen. Henry M. Lord, chief of finance at the War Department, will succeed Charles G. Dawes as director of the budget on July 1. General Lord served his fiscal apprenticeship in a worthy school—at the elbow of Representative Nelson A. Dingley, of Maine, when the latter fashioned the tariff law that bore his name. Mr. Lord was Mr. Dingley's private secretary and later became clerk of the Ways and Means Committee. To members of Congress his skill in tariff and appropriation affairs soon became famous, and he was urged to go in for a political career. The Spanish American War in 1898 found him a major-paymaster of volunteers and in 1901 he joined the regular army. At the outset of the World War Major Lord was in the finance division of the Quartermaster-General's office and it was not long before he was put in entire charge of the War Department's enormous financial operations. Then he was sent to France to coordinate the vast disbursing activities of the American Expeditionary Force, where he was in intimate contact with General Dawes, the army's chief purchasing officer. General Lord will step into the Budget Bureau probably as skilled a man for the place as the broad Republic contains.

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The Panama Canal had a little official newspaper of its own called The Panama Canal Record, published weekly and devoted to events and activities of an official character throughout the zone. It is 15 years old and its publication headquarters is Balboa Heights, Canal Zone. Prohibition apparently has struck the zone for keeps. At any rate, the Record has been running for many weeks the following plaintive and eloquent advertisement—its only one, as it happens:

Empty Barrels For Sale
Address inquiries to Chief Quartermaster,
The Panama Canal, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone

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In the resignation of Sumner Welles, chief of the Latin-American division of the State Department, Secretary Hughes has lost an adjutant whose services were particularly useful at the present juncture. Mr. Welles not only knew his Latin America thoroughly, but knew Cuba especially well. In the economic and political crisis through which the Pearl of the Antilles is passing, an official of Mr. Welles' acquaintance with its affairs is not easily replaced. He is a Harvard man. Pending the nomination of his successor, the Latin-American divisior is being conducted by D. G. Munro, as acting chief.

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Radio telephony finds new uses from hour to hour. Tonight the Post Office Department at Washington is broadcasting by way of "designation WWX," over a wave-length of 1160 meters, an invitation to high-school pupils throughout the nation to participate in a national essay contest on highway economics. The announcement was sent out immediately after the 8 p. m. "Marketgram." Contest rules and conditions, under which a four-year university scholarship may be won, were all disclosed in the radiogram message. This up-to-the-minute method of transmission has never before been used for a national purpose of this sort.

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Albert Henry Washburn of New York, President Harding's recently appointed Minister to Austria, is in Washington. He will leave for Vienna within a few days. Mr. Washburn is another of the many Americans who eventually landed in diplomacy through gaining a fondness for it at the elbow of professional diplomatists, for during his college days at Cornell Mr. Washburn was private secretary to Andrew D. White. Later he was United States consul at Magdeburg, Germany, and for three years (1893 to 1896) was private secretary to Senator Henry Cabot Lodge.

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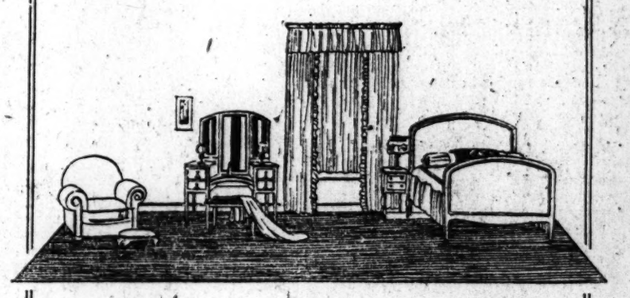

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A Crayon Sketch of Whistler by Homer Martin and Leaves From Whistler's Notebook

ARTISTS of the same generation are often the best of friends or the worst enemies, amusing in the inconsistency of their loyalties and aberrations. As comrades, however, they are apt to delve more deeply than other men into those little intimacies of friendship which tend toward an understanding of the real inner self, and which have given us delightful pictures, either of pen or brush.

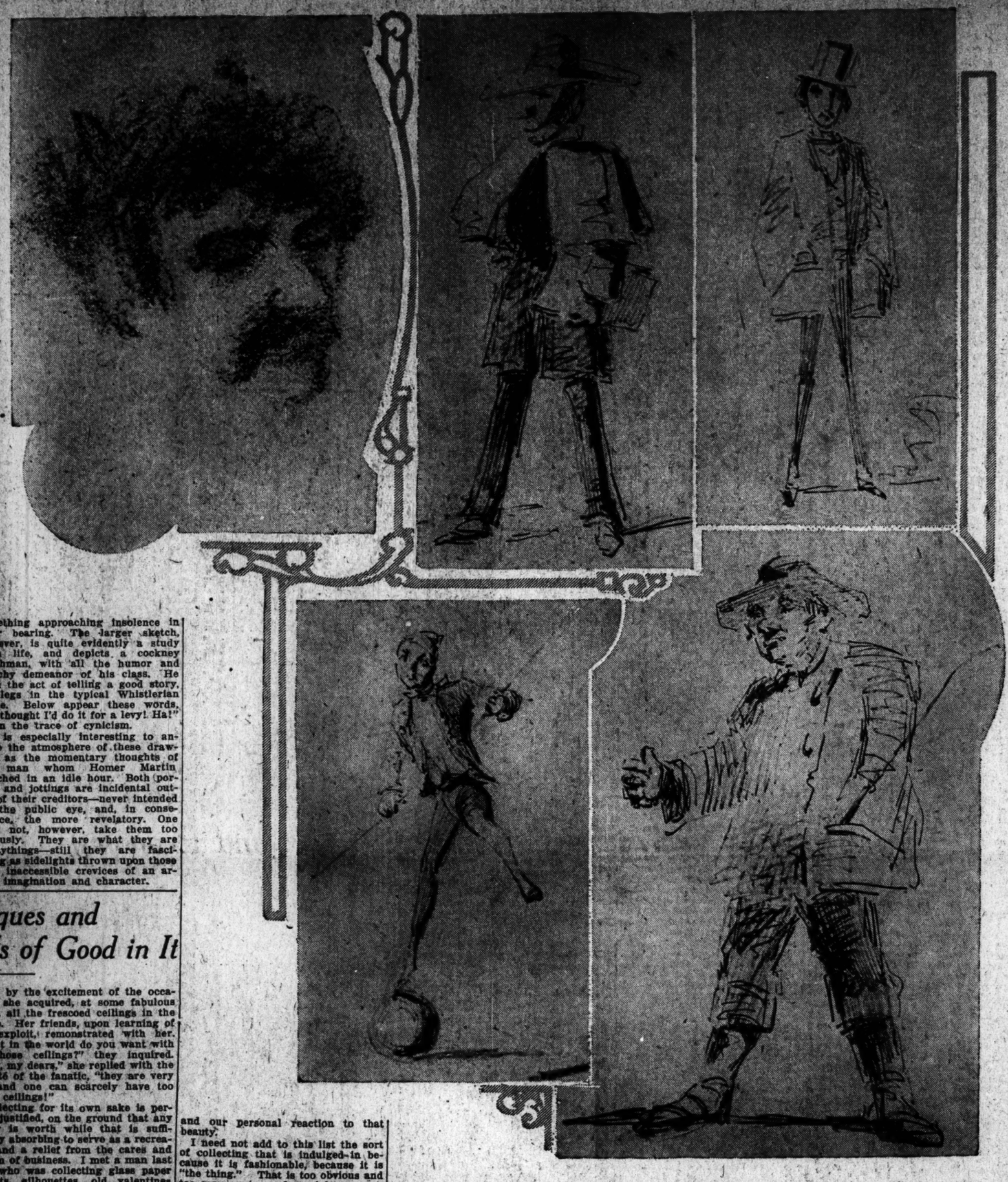
The friendship of Homer Martin and James MacNeil Whistler was no exception to the rule. Both were artists of great creative ability, and it is not difficult to comprehend the bond of sympathy which drew them together as men and as artists.

Among a collection of sketches recently purchased from Mrs. Homer Martin has been discovered a small crayon sketch of Whistler's head. It is a spontaneous bit of characterization—a jotting on a discarded bit of heavy gray drawing paper, an end of which has been otherwise scribbled upon. One can picture Martin as he sat in his studio, gossiping, perhaps with his friend. The nervous energy of an artist, however, far exceeds his ability to make use of it, and, consequently, if there be a crayon within reach, it finds its way naturally to the restless fingers and the fingers, in turn, transfer the thoughts almost unconsciously to paper. At least, such is the impression conveyed by the study of Whistler. And yet, in those few lines and smudges, for they are little more, the character of the artist manifests itself in a manner difficult to portray in a more formal portrait. The rumpled hair, the unkempt appearance of the face, the downward drag of the moustache, all form a reflex characterization of Whistler as Martin knew him; the man, rather than the genius.

The little sketch was doubtless tossed aside with a laugh, but, although forgotten, it found its way into a drawer, and there remained hidden among other more valued sketches until its present chance discovery.

Another recent purchase of interest is that of several early sketches from Whistler's notebook, probably dating back to his West Point days. The sketchbook was originally a writing book, with creamy paper and gilt edges. The jottings are, of course, in Whistler's early manner. One is apparently an imaginary sketch of a circus performer, a boy balancing with one foot on a large ball, and, from the standpoint of composition, most insecure in his position. It is an uncertain effort, ineffectually drawn. More jottings also are the two sketches of contemporary gentlemen, arty and man-about-town, yet characteristic of poses adopted by the mature Whistler in many of his later portraits. There is, in fact, an amusing similarity, almost to the point of caricature, in the gentleman-about-town and the "Portrait of Sir Henry Irving as Philip II of Spain." Apparently, even in his student days, Whistler had a very definite artistic viewpoint. There is something cocksure in the strides of his chosen subjects, something approaching insolence in their bearing. The larger sketch, however, is quite evidently a study from life, and depicts a cockney coachman, with all the humor and slouchy demeanor of his class. He is in the act of telling a good story, his legs in the typical Whistlerian stride. Below appear these words, "He thought I'd do it for a levy! Ha!" Again the trace of cynicism.

It is especially interesting to analyze the atmosphere of these drawings as the momentary thoughts of the man whom Homer Martin sketched in an idle hour. Both portrait and jottings are incidental output of their creditors—never intended for the public eye, and, in consequence, the more revelatory. One must not, however, take them too seriously. They are what they are—playthings—still they are fascinating as sidelights thrown upon those more inaccessible crevices of an artist's imagination and character.



On Collecting Antiques and What There Is of Good in It

By WALTER A. DYER

I AM simply yielding to an impulse to snatch away the sacerdotal veil of the high priests of the cult of antiques and subject their book of the law to the higher criticism of common sense. I doubt if I shall entirely succeed, for the fad for collecting antiques is one of the few remaining mysteries of the world, but I confess to an intense curiosity to drag the fetish from its ceremonial environment and see what it looks like with the lights turned on.

I am open to correction, of course, but I do not at the moment recall the name of any man living in the United States who has had more to do than I with the popular side of antiques and collecting during the last 20 years, and who knows less about it from personal experience. Or perhaps I should say, who is less certain of his own theories as to the significance of the thing. After years of reading and writing books and magazine articles on this subject, with its various ramifications, and answering innumerable "Queries about Antiques," I am more puzzled than ever as to where to draw the line between plain and tush. I used to hide behind the familiar statement that "I do not collect just for the sake of collecting, or merely because a thing is old, but only when it is good in itself." Of late, however, I have been bothered by the question, "How do you know when a thing is 'good in itself?'" With increasing knowledge has come increasing doubt.

The avidity with which the novice plunges into the quest, and the persistence with which he keeps it up, has always been and still is a matter for amazement to me. I must admit that I have been guilty of exploiting his enthusiasm; I can only plead that I have been until lately unconscious of the sense of guilt.

Bosh, Humbug and Poppycock

Let me at once set forth my conclusion, that you may know what I am driving at. I have become convinced, beyond peradventure, that four-fifths of this fad for collecting and furnishing homes with old furniture, china, etc., is bosh, humbug, and poppycock. To analyze the other one-fifth and to discover what is genuine in it and why, has become my chief concern.

I never could understand the flair for collecting ragged Spanish altar cloths, cracked and weather-beaten shrines, and warped Jacobean Bible boxes, but I did not question the wisdom of acquiring a superfluity of blue Staffordshire plates or pewter tankards. I have begun to wonder wherein lies the distinction. I am reminded of a story told me as authentic of an American woman of wealth who attended an auction sale at a famous old Florentine mansion. Foiled in her attempt to bid in the Renaissance chairs and dower chests, but carried away by the excitement of the occasion, she acquired, at some fabulous price, all the frescoed ceilings in the house. Her friends, upon learning of her exploit, remonstrated with her. "What in the world do you want with all those ceilings?" they inquired. "Why, my dears," she replied with the naïveté of the fanatic, "they are very old, and one can scarcely have too many ceilings!"

Collecting for its own sake is perhaps justified, on the ground that any hobby is worth while that is sufficiently absorbing to serve as a recreation and a relief from the cares and tedium of business. I met a man last year who was collecting glass paper weights, silhouettes, old valentines and other miscellany. None of his treasures was especially beautiful or instructive, but they made him happy, and the pursuit of happiness, as I recall it, was one of the objects for which this republic was founded. I have also known men who collected handboxes and bird cages, and I remember a billiard room in New York that was decorated with a row of several hundred curtain knobs extending entirely around the room.

Collecting of this sort appears to be rather instinctive than rational. This instinct appears almost universally in the young. As a boy I collected postage stamps, without for a moment questioning the ultimate object of the enterprise. The other day I met a small boy who was engaged in a quest for the small paper packages of "safety first" matches that stores give away, his immediate object being to acquire an even hundred, each bearing a different advertisement.

History Exemplified

Willard H. Wheeler of Brooklyn owns perhaps the finest private collection of old watches in the country—a hundred of them, representing every phase in the development of the watch, both mechanical and artistic, and including examples of the work of most of the famous watchmakers of the past. Such a collection transcends the mere acquisition of obsolete objects; it has its educational value both in the field of mechanics and of art, and it is extraordinarily beautiful in itself. Such a hobby is several steps in advance of the bandboxes and samplers, yet the collecting instinct rather than the desire for learning or the love of the beautiful seems to be at the bottom of it.

When it comes to old furniture, which is perhaps the most popular form of collecting, I fancy I can discern three elements or motives. There is, first, the collecting instinct that I have mentioned. Second, there is the charm of the old, the historic, the traditional, which appeals to the instinct of ancestor-worship in us. Finally, and rarest, if we would but admit it, there is the element of intrinsic beauty in the furniture styles of some of the historic periods and our personal reaction to that beauty.

I need not add to this list the sort of collecting that is indulged in because it is fashionable, because it is "the thing." That is too obvious and too common to need special comment. It is this artificial and acquired flair, however, which contributes largely to the 80 per cent of humbug that I have mentioned.

It would be easy to hold the whole thing up to ridicule; indeed it is something of a temptation. Ladies do gush so delightfully over things they know little or nothing about. They are fair game for the salesman of "reproductions," who has but to mention such words as Pembroke or Charles II to make a sale. It deserves ridicule, this superficial dilettantism, and American homes might in time profit by it. Ridicule, however, is seldom constructive, and there is so much sincerity, if misguided sincerity, among old furniture enthusiasts, that ridicule appears to be hardly what is needed.

Veneration Involved

I cannot find it in my heart to criticize severely the ancestor-worship element in old furniture collecting. I feel the force of it myself. I know that much of our early nineteenth century veneered mahogany was clumsy and ugly, and yet I cannot find it in my heart to despise it. It would be like sneering at the faces of Jonathan Edwards and Timothy Dwight and other old worthies of that stamp because they were so austere and so mistaken in their views as to the training of whiskers. I have not entirely lost my bump of veneration.

But all that, it seems to me, is a motive entirely apart from the realm of art and beauty. Collect ancestral treasures, if you will, but do not fancy that you are conducting operations which have any relation to art and beauty.

Which brings me to the final stage of this brief and somewhat haphazard discussion of collecting. For, with all my disillusionment in this field, I still believe that there is a genuine and valuable art element to be conserved in it all. I will not go so far as to say that a genuine love for and appreciation of beauty in craftsmanship actuates as much as one-fifth of our flair for collecting, but I do maintain that the collecting of antique furniture has contributed an appreciable and bona fide something to the sum total of popular appreciation for the fine and intrinsically beautiful. I believe that increasing familiarity with the period styles in furniture has quickened the popular taste, though we have yet a long way to travel along that road. It remains for the sincerely intentioned collector to inquire a little more diligently after truth, to clarify his motives, and to endeavor to assort his impressions.

Congruity in Chairs

Merely to state that certain kinds of old furniture are out of place in certain modern domestic environments is simply to start a controversy between the orthodox and heterodox schools regarding style, harmony, and consistency. This is not my intention. I do not pretend to know why an Italian curule chair is out of place in a McIntire hallway. I only know that the best decorators would not put one there. I only know that what satisfies my sense of the fitness of things in a New England farmhouse is a Windsor chair rather than a Louis XV console. It is largely a matter of education and personal reaction.

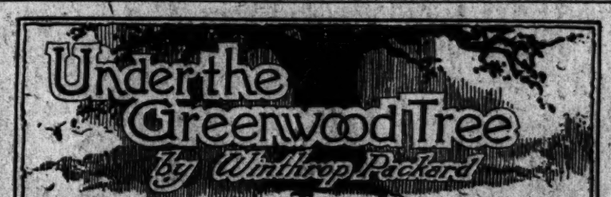
What concerns me more is to discover, if I may, the secret of intrinsic merit in line and ornament. For the greatest error into which the collector is likely to fall is the belief that all the period styles were good and that antiquity and beauty are synonymous.

Recognizing the Really Good

The ability to distinguish authentic merit in furniture design is partly a natural gift, partly a matter of education and culture. Inborn good taste is a natural guide when not hampered by false reasoning. It sounds a warning against the twin sins of ugliness and over-ornamentation. Even the most trustworthy natural taste, however, need not feel ashamed to seek the support of knowledge. Just as there are certain mathematical rules which govern music, rules derived from experience which has discovered the intervals and sequences that most commonly produce a pleasurable effect upon the human ear, so there are fundamentals of design, as Sir William Chambers pointed out, which lie at the bottom of those effects which most generally please the eye—fundamentals of proportion and harmony of line. Whenever in the past these fundamentals, refusing to submit to the mere dictates of fashion and the demand for novelty, have governed furniture design, work has been produced which, in the judgment of the most competent critics, is deserving of immortality.

To discover what examples of the cabinet maker's art meet the demands of this criterion is the collector's duty and privilege. He cannot hope never to be deceived, to be always correct in his judgments, but he can direct his efforts along certain secure and well defined paths. He will come to learn that there was a vast difference between the finely proportioned products of the high Renaissance and the baroque eccentricities of the following century; between the over-elaboration of Louis XV and the chastity of Louis XVI, between the ponderous majesty of the Empire and the classic simplicity of Sheraton. He will discover that not all of Chippendale was worthy and that the best of the work of Duncan Phyfe will bear comparison with anything produced in the mother country. He will, above all, help to place a ban upon those travesties of style which so often masquerade under the name of "reproductions."

So far as collecting is merely a fashionable fad, I have lost patience with it. It is based upon false doctrine and it gets nowhere. So far as it can help to clarify our knowledge of the good, the true, and the beautiful in furniture design, and help us to disseminate that knowledge, so far is it worthy of encouragement on the part of those who are seriously seeking for means of improving and elevating popular taste.



APRIL brings the spring, romping northward, driving the reluctant snow line before it. Under its cool, melting margin the spring buds swell to bursting and over it come the spring bird migrants, songfully eager for their goal. Somewhere in the warm heart of the sun which daily pushes the snow line a little farther north and sends the sap throbbing upward in all trees is born the nesting impulse. The birds caught it, somewhere in the far south, some of them, and it is that which sends them singing northward, though they know that blizzards may return and winter for a time again overwhelm the land.

On they come in earliest March or even in late February, some of them, each with the same impulse in his heart, from the kinglet, no bigger than the joint of one's thumb, to the great snowy owl which considers our New England coast region a fitting winter resort. If you would see the snowy owls go north as they begin doing in late March, you should go to the Ipswich sand dunes, or Plum Island, or some similar barren coast region, for these birds love the sea margins. Rarely a winter passes but some of them follow down the coast from Labrador or beyond, finding congenial arctic conditions where snow and sand mingle with the wind-driven spray. Some years they come in numbers and are seen inland, great white birds that hunt by daylight. This year few have been reported away from the sea but they have been on the coast and their northward movement, begun in March, was noted by the state ornithologist.

He who would find the nests of these birds must go far afield for they brood their white eggs in mossy hollows of the tundra northward from Labrador to the frozen arctic seas. Some of the great horned owls go north at this season, too: dusky members of the family that migrated from the snowy owl's habitat, seeking better hunting in the south, but unwilling to mate and nest except in the home region. The others are our resident birds, rather rare now in Massachusetts yet still to be heard.

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The crow, the nest-builder for so many predatory birds, usually supplies the nest for the great horned owl, building for his own purposes the year before. The crow's nest is an exceptionally well built structure, set usually in the firm fork of a high pine within 10 feet of the top, and in the deep wood—it just suit's the owl's fancy. He looks it over in mid-winter and, I do not doubt, admires its construction. From its foundation of firmly crossed sticks to its deep, well-rounded cup of black roots and cedar and grapevine bark, it is just what it should be to hold the eggs and young of any big bird. In February the crow owners are far away, having probably done with the structure for good, and the great horned owl does the builders no wrong in taking possession. There by the last of the month the two or three white eggs are laid, to be brooded over through bitter days and nights when to the casual observer there seems in the woods no promise of the spring which one usually associates with nesting birds.

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He who would find and observe the nest and nesting habits of the great horned owl must brave more than the keen weather of February or early March. He must be prepared for long tramps in the deep woods, patient watching in the cold, a climb that will be difficult, and very likely vigorous objections on the part of the parent birds to his presence in their nesting tree. More than one climber to a horned owl's nest has been dismayed by the snapping beaks of the onrushing birds, which have even struck the climber with their claws and knocked his hat off, if no worse. The horned owl fights valiantly for his own and is no mean antagonist.

He is our only February nesting bird. By the middle or last of March the barred owl, his near relative, has begun crow-nest hunting. In winter of late years barred owls have shown a tendency to seek the bright lights. Rarely a season passes but one is reported in Boston, usually up about the State House. For several winters a barred owl was to be seen daily in a tree thereabouts, often admiringly watched by Tremont Street throngs. In March these city visiting birds disappear, bound for the woods, I fancy, where last year's nesting tree waits them.

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On the Moose Hill Bird Sanctuary of the Massachusetts Audubon Society a barred owl family has nested yearly in an abandoned crow's nest in a tall pine in what came to be known as "The Owl Grove." There, one year, it was the scene of a curious bird adventure. Crows, as everyone knows, are arrant nest robbers. They are as fond of fresh laid eggs as people are and have few scruples about the nests from which they take them. But barred owls are big predatory birds and one might suppose that crows would hardly dare rob them.

A pair of crows, however, came repeatedly to the barred owl's nest and, driving their strong bills into the owl's eggs, carried them off one by one, so slyly that the owls never knew who did it. They abandoned the nest, however, and not long after a pair of red-shouldered hawks found the nest to their liking and took possession of it. The owl's eggs are a beautiful shiny white. The red-shouldered hawks are big and white too, but dull white, most beautifully blotched with cinnamon brown. These were just as attractive to the crows as the owl's eggs and they abstracted them in the same way. Crows are canny, mischievous, predatory, and are often accused of "keeping a poultry yard," but they had not hitherto been believed to include barred owls and red-shouldered hawks among their "chickens."

The duck hawk, as predatory a creature as the great horned owls, is also a March nesting bird. Up on Sugar Loaf Mountain, overlooking the Connecticut River, the pair that has for years had an eyrie had reoccupied their old site in the latter part of the month: duck hawks love a lofty, precipitous cliff. Perhaps that is why one of these birds came to Boston's customhouse tower soon after it was built and for a season or two occupied one of the high window ledges of this very lofty building. There was no nest but the bird was often seen there, sunning itself on the ledge or swooping in swift flight, far above all other roofs of the city. I do not fancy the bird's presence was liked by the pigeons (also city cliff dwellers), but many an office-pent lover of the open spaces watched the bird's swift flight with eager appreciation.

Another March nesting bird is the Canada jay. He prefers the freezing nights and lingering snows far to the northward, among the black growth of the Canadian forests. There the birds were last month reported as nesting among the turmoils of the winter gales and persistent snowstorms.

All these, it may be noted, are predatory birds. These seem to have the courage and vitality to brave inclement weather, to be able to keep their eggs warm during periods of severe cold, and to find food for the young, when hatched, under conditions that would discourage most any bird. Of our songbirds, not one has the courage to begin so early. To be sure, sometimes the bluebirds go house-hunting in March, even perhaps carry a few bits of nesting material into the cavity they fancy, but real nesting with them does not come until April showers give real promise of spring.

ART, MUSIC, THEATERS

Guillaumin's Paintings Have First Comprehensive New York Exhibit

New York, April 3
Special Correspondence

MEASURED by events rather than by years, the movement in which the energies of Manet, Monet, Cézanne and Pissarro sought to divert the old art currents seems to belong to another period; but that past is no longer distant in the presence of a group of landscapes by Armand Guillaumin, now hung at Durand-Ruel's. Here is an artist who was studio friend of these radicals, his impulses in full sympathy with theirs, closely associated with them in braving the displeasure of the arbiters of art styles and at this day still bearing aloft their colors.

Guillaumin's work exemplifies in eminent degree that art is no laggard; so swift is its activity that yesterday is valued mainly for such of its impress as may be worthily preserved in tradition. The procession of modernism has tramped buoyantly far beyond the school in which he was a leader, leaving him in the class of conservatives. It has appropriated as its own, however, and it proclaims that nature is not inert but is a keen, responsive force; a theory and a practice directly borrowed from the original group of impressionists of which Guillaumin was a member. So in the time that the diligence of his brush, in his present retreat at Cape St. Martin, may grant to him for observation of the latest whirl of tendencies, he may be quite content to follow the doctrine in whose formulation he assisted and whose fixity is now recognized.

An American Début

Guillaumin paints as he has always done. His canvases do not have the scintillant quality of Monet's or the virile brilliancy of Pisdarro's, but they are of that vibrant swing and atmosphere, and they present a remarkable survival of a period that must always be notable. A sufficient reason for this seemingly tardy arrival in the American field is found in the explanation that the home demand has heretofore absorbed his work as fast as he could produce it. The 18 canvases that he now spares for his introduction in America come as if from a fresh easel, certifying to the depth and vigor of rooted convictions that feed the vision and the brush of this man of long experience.

Another remarkable current manifestation is to be noted in a group of moonlight motifs in the Garden of the Gods, consisting of a dozen canvases at Milch's by Robert Reid, which are hung there with other paintings of his. Until within a few years Mr. Reid seemed to have no outlook beyond the social salons of New York and Newport, in which he did so well as to earn membership in the Academy. He quit New York to become instructor in art in Colorado Springs. Then came a change among the solitudes and majesty of Manitou.

Robert Reid's New Works

In sunlight the rocks in the Garden are red garish monoliths, thrown into disarray as if by some ruthless, mighty hand; but at night the place becomes eerie. Mammoth shapes melt into the substance of the sky; they move under pulsating shadows; or they are set strangely aglow by the touch of moonlight. Then they shift and flow, gliding across the jutting masses, revealing forms otherwise unseen, creeping over angular heights, which they stir into uneasy movement or lull with the velvet coverlet of darkness.

It is a strange experience that transformed a painter of social butterflies into a visionary to whom the gods of the Garden seemed real. Mr. Reid has brought a message convincing at least of his own exaltation. Technical skill, however deft, could not have achieved what he has done, for many painters were there before him and came away merely with records of rocky shapes.

Redon Exhibit at Museum

Odilon Redon was enough of a master in his own right to stand apart from classification. An exhibition installed for the month in the Museum of French Art presents the most comprehensive review of his work ever brought together here. There are 121 examples, comprising his range in oils, pastels and prints. Museums and private owners have freely joined in making the occasion exceptional. The collection testifies to just and generous appreciation of this artist in the United States.

Redon's habitual dwelling was in the realm of imagination. Whether or not he felt his own limitations, his aim was clear and persistent, to bring the invisible to the service of the visible, and his powers of creation enabled him to penetrate to the depths the insight of the beholder, and to awaken sensibilities that had slumbered under other ministration.

Redon was an undoubted impressionist, but in a sense distinct from the usual followers of that cult. An essential difference between him and others was that he had nothing to say in riddles; nothing that was beyond direct appeal. His fancies were clothed in concrete form, however wide-flung their flights.

The paintings now shown come from the museum's own collection and from the private ownership of John Quinn, Alexander Bing, Walter Pach, Mme. Redon, Miss Anna C. Pellew, Mrs. W. Bush, Martin A. Ryerson, Mrs. Grace D. Morgan, Miss Lizzie P. Bliss, Miss Mary Livingston Willard, Miss Ethelyn McKinney, Miss Gertrude Watson and Mrs. Porter Norton. The Worcester Art Museum has sent Redon's "Spring" as a loan. Joseph Brummer and the owners already named have loaned the pastels; and drawings, etchings and lithographs, conveniently shown in swinging cases, come from the same sources, and also from Earl L. Cashman, Harold and Walter Ehrich, Hamilton E. Field, Albert E. Gallatin, William M. Ivins, Jr., David Keppel, Maurice Sloog, and others. Items in bibliography and fine illustrated catalogues of Redon's graphic work complete the display.

Among the novelties in the week's list of 30 new shows are the annual exhibition of the Society of Women Painters and Sculptors; Whistler's incomparable etchings at Knoedler's; Hamil's gallery of portrait celebrities at Reinhardt's; portraits of Canadian leaders at Fearon's; Walter Griffin's landscapes at Rehn's; drawings and color work by Charles Sheeler at Daniel's; the American Society of Ceramic Arts at the Art Center, and Maurice Sterne's paintings, drawings and sculpture at the Bourgeois galleries.

An "April Fool" exhibition at Weyhe's presents master drawings and paintings and reproductions of the same, without names attached. Prizes are offered to expert visitors or others who can identify the hangings and tell the originals from the copies. The show is intended as a challenge to those who declare their ability to fix the authorship of a piece of art with as clear autographic certainty as they can distinguish handwriting.

Trial Matinee of "Taboo" in New York

Sam H. Harris Theatre, New York—Augustin Duncan presents "Taboo," a play in three acts by Mary Hoyt Wiborg with Margaret Wycherly, afternoon of April 4, 1922. The cast:

Aunt Angy.....Marie Stuart
Mammy Dorcas...Fannie Belle De Knight
The Child.....Master Junior Tiernan
Mrs. Gaylord.....Margaret Wycherly
Charles.....Henry O'Neill
Sadie.....Ruth Taylor
Tom.....Alex Rogers
Jim.....Paul I. Robeson
Steve.....Harold E. Simmelkjaer
Lemuel Johnson.....Milton S. Dees
Joseph.....F. H. Wilson
Cartwright.....Harold McGee
Wheeler.....Walter Downing
Dr. Elder.....David A. Leonard

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Two beautiful stage settings, some convincing and atmospheric scenes, four capable Negro actors and a well-directed chorus of Negro singers, are the things remembered by those who attended the special matinée of the play "Taboo." Miss Wiborg, the youthful author of the play, seems to have a lot of data on the subject of voodooism, but dramatized data has failed almost as many times as dramatized propaganda, and the reason is nearly always the same. It must first of all be a play. In the case of "Taboo" the play part of the production seems to have been an afterthought. And that this is so is unfortunate not only for Miss Wiborg and those interested in the project, but for the American theater as well. Here is a folk-lore play opportunity lost.

If ever a playwright had an opportunity in her hand with the fingers closed safely over it, Miss Wiborg had it Tuesday afternoon. A handsome theater was completely filled with a distinguished audience, fine stage-settings, an excellent company of players appeared under the direction of one of America's most capable producers; the American public and dramatic critics were eager to acclaim an American folk-lore play; and the theme of her play is perhaps the most potent of southern Negro folk themes, the one that could and should have been written into a great play. And yet with all of these circumstances in its favor, there is so little of the stuff of which plays are made that the friendliest of friendly audiences was unable to find any ground for believing that Miss Wiborg's "Taboo" is a good play.

Course for Community Drama Directors

PASADENA, Cal.—Because of the increasing demand for persons qualified not only to put on plays with non-professional talent, but those who can inspire a desire for self-expression and promote the spirit of neighborliness—this year's Summer Art Colony will provide practical instruction for community drama directors. It will be the third annual session of this activity, which is rich in promise for evolving into a unique school of the theater as an institution rather than the commercial enterprise which most people regard it.

The enterprise is being fostered by the Pasadena Community Playhouse Association in cooperation with the University of California, through its extension division; and it is altogether likely that university credits will again be granted to summer art colonists who qualify, as last year. The session will begin the last Monday in June and continue six weeks. The final week will be given over entirely to the production of a play, all phases of which are worked out by the summer art colonists, like a laboratory course.

Instruction will be offered in play producing, scenic construction, stage and costume design, stage lighting, voice, folk dancing and kindred subjects. There will be a course of popular lectures on aspects of the community movement which is sweeping the country—there are upwards of 200 non-professional groups producing plays in the United States now—by members of the Pasadena Community Playhouse Association and its staff.

Capt. Paul Perigord of the California Institute of Technology is organizing the faculty. Among them will be Dr. Margaret Garhart of the University of California, and Gilmor Brown, director of the Pasadena Community Playhouse and chairman of the Drama League of America's national committee on community drama. The Summer Art Colony is not conducted for profit, tuition fees being merely nominal to cover operating expenses. A prospectus will be furnished to all interested in more details, if they will write to the Community Playhouse Association, Pasadena, California.

Courtesy of Durand-Ruel Galleries, N. Y.

"Morning Sun at Agay," From Painting by Armand Guillaumin

Musical News and Reviews

Lillian Prudden's Recital

In Jordan Hall last night Miss Lillian Prudden, sopranoi, was heard in the following program:

"O Del Mio Dolce Ardor" (from "Paris et Hélène").....Gluk
"Menuet Chanté" (from "Castor et Pollux").....Rameau
"Over the Steppe".....Gretchaninoff
"Sabre en Main".....Saint-Saens
"Cradle Song".....Tschaikowski
"Depuis le Jour" (from "Louise").....Charpentier
"The Eagle".....Arensky
"A Memory".....Ganz
"Corals" (by request).....Treharne
"Toutes les Fleurs".....Chabrier
"Ye Banks and Braes of Bonnie Doon" Old Scotch
"Morning Hymn".....Georg Henschel
"A Caravan from China".....Warren Storey-Smith
"My Shadow".....Henry K. Hadley
"The Danza".....George W. Chadwick

It became evident in her first number that Miss Prudden is a musician, and can be sympathetic to such matters as mood and style. She did not completely master the long-drawn phrases of Gluck—the singers that can do that are few indeed—but she brought out much of its beauty. Gluck is surely to be wondered at for the free emotional sweep with which he rises to vivid rapture in a day when such feelings were as yet scarce known to music. And yet this aria has the majestic, the statuesque repose which the later romantic composers inundated with their outpourings. Gluck's contemporary last night sounded artificial and stilted by comparison.

Miss Prudden's widely-ranging program plainly interested the audience of considerable size which was assembled. But such a program seemed a little too ambitious for the singer, who could hardly be expected to embrace all kinds and climes. Her voice has body and much tonal beauty. Whatever the will of its possessor, the bright luster of this voice is fixed, and cannot take the garb of melancholy such as is required by Gretchaninoff's much-used "Triests est le Steppe." Among the songs of our own composers, Storey-Smith's tone picture of the caravan found no likely rival last night, although Chadwick's Spanish waltz-song is not to be passed over. Storey-Smith's song is felicitous in mood, apt and expressive in each detail of the voice part, the piano part, and their combination. Much of its success lies in its delicate suggestion of the orient, and in its freedom from the heavy-footed commonplaces of the "exotic" formula.

Recitals in London

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 17—A few weeks have elapsed since Mischa Elman, after eight years absence, made his reappearance in London at a recital with orchestra in Queen's Hall. He has now given a second recital in Queen's Hall, this time with pianoforte accompaniment, Percy Kahn being the accompanist. The date was Wednesday evening, March 8. Closer acquaintance served to confirm the impression that Elman is not merely a great virtuoso, but a great musician. He can dazzle by performing prodigies of technique; then turn to some tiny, simple tune, and play it with such perfect rhythm and phrasing that it appears even more wonderful than virtuosity. Another fine feature about him is that the longer he plays, the more brightly his genius kindles. As he draws toward the close of a program, he seems to respond to the growing delight of his audience, to find freer expression for his great powers, till by the time the actual program is worked through and the last thread of business compulsion cut he plays like a friend among friends, giving out his choicest things.

On March 8 he opened with Handel's sonata in D major, a big, virile work, and passed from it to Mendelssohn's violin concerto. There is no need to say that he played it well, or that the tone was golden and gracious in which the clear-cut phrases poured forth. But one felt that Mendelssohn's music was a channel rather shallow to carry off such a flood of temperament and vigor. A flash of waywardness came out in Elman's treatment of the cadenza which was almost boyish—the broadening and slowing of the triplet arpeggios into full speeded pace and the quadruplet arpeggios scampering along. The Bach chaconne, which followed the concerto, only strengthened the admiration which Elman's reading of it called forth a few weeks ago. The player was worthy of the music; one can pay him no better compliment.

A group of miscellaneous solos included two arranged by Elman himself—viz.: an "Etude" by Rode, originally for violin alone, to which an appropriate accompaniment had been added, and a charming little "Contre-Danses," arranged from Beethoven. danses," arranged from Beethoven. Sarasate's "Introduction" and "Jota" completed the group, both played with consummate artistry: the upward passage of thirds at the end of the "Nocturne" was an example of perfect execution ministering to artistic ends.

After the program was over the audience crowded to the foot of the platform, and Elman played encore upon encore, to their keen delight.

William Murdoch gave a pianoforte recital in Wigmore Hall on the afternoon of March 11. The fact that a Queen's Hall symphony concert, with Thibaud as soloist, was in progress a few hundred yards away at the same hour probably accounted for the audience being less full than usual. By a curious coincidence, too, modern Spanish music was represented at both concerts. In the Queen's Hall, the first English performance of Turina's "Danzas Fantasticas" for orchestra was given. At Wigmore Hall, Murdoch selected a group of Spanish piano solos as the center of his program, and they certainly exhibited his best work. The fantasie in C minor by Bach, which opened the program, sounded exactly as if it were being played for that purpose. Schumann's "Carnaval," which came next, was more poetically approached, and received a performance full of bright tone, with various good points, but the sforzandos were heavy and perfunctory, and the rhythms lacked those final touches of inevitability which seem so natural to nations where dancing has been a universal recreation, and so difficult of acquirement to nations where the interest is centered in games.

However this may be, when Murdoch got to the Spanish solos his playing became imaginative, with finely delicate tone shading, charm and lucidity. "Le Jeudi Saint à Minuit," by Turina, seemed to have the most worth as music; the ideas were expressed by graceful melodies, arabesque ornaments, and they were good examples of program music in which a story is cleverly implied, and hearers are left to enjoy and interpret as they will. Of slighter stuff, but also graceful, were the "Evocation," by Albeniz, and "Cubana" and "Andaluza," by Manuel de Falla. These modern Spaniards have much in common with the modern French and Italian schools, but they lean toward a pleasing melancholy, and often impart to their work a characteristic and intangible atmosphere of the fine manners of old Spain. They are as accomplished, elegant, pensive even in gayety, as grandees.

The program closed with Chopin's sonata in B minor, of which Murdoch gave an uneven performance, though he got nearer to the meaning of the music than in Schumann's "Carnaval." The scherzo went particularly well.

Music in San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO, March 27 (Special Correspondence)—In the eleventh pair of Symphony concerts, Alfred Herts, the conductor, seemed to be so engrossed in the Wagnerian style of recent concerts that the César Franck Symphony in D Minor was interpreted in heroic fashion, with too little regard for the deeper message—a message which Mr. Herts has brought out to better advantage on previous occasions. The Dohnanyi Suite, Opus 19, was much more satisfying from the standpoint of performance, and the Liszt Concerto in A Major for piano and orchestra was superbly played. The orchestra has never played a better accompaniment, and Miss Mero proved herself one of the most interesting pianists to visit this coast in several seasons.

The third popular concert to be sponsored by the Mayor and board of supervisors, and given in the Civic Auditorium at popular prices, presented the San Francisco Chamber Music Society and Florence Macbeth. The auditorium is not fit all suited for individual soloists or small ensemble organizations—but the action of the board of supervisors is to be strongly commended, inasmuch as it gives the public an opportunity to hear the best of music at reasonable prices. These concerts have the same educational and constructive possibilities which make the young people's symphony series such a valuable community asset. The programs are varied, and are made up of examples of the finest music of the type that is easily understood—exerting a strong melodic or rhythmic appeal.

The third concert opened with three "Novelettes" by Glazounoff for string quartet: "Alla Spagnola," "Interludium in modo antico" and "Orientale.' Florence Macbeth sang a group of numbers by Handel, Ware and Leoni, and a Russian folksong, with rare artistry. Two numbers for flute and strings were played by the Chamber Music Society; Louis Persinger, Louis Ford, violins; Nathan Firestone, viola; Walter Ferner, 'cello, and Elias Hecht, flute. Louis Persinger played a group of solos, and later accompanied Walter Ferner in his 'cello solos, giving rarely fine piano accompaniments. A Dvořák "Lento" and Grainger's "Molly on the Shore" by the quartet, followed by a group of organ solos played by Uda Waldrop, the municipal organist, completed the program.

It is by giving frequent programs of this character interpreted by artists of first rank that the city fathers are doing their bit in bringing music to the masses. They are attracting people who seldom if ever attend the usual run of concerts under private management.

LARGE AMOUNT RAISED AT PARIS STAMP SALE

By Special Cable

PARIS, April 7—The British Guiana stamp, which fetched the remarkable price of 350,000 francs, has been in the collection of Baron Ferrari de la Renotiere, who bequeathed it to the Berlin Museum. It was placed under sequestration. Over 1,500,000 francs have already been raised at this extraordinary stamp sale. Rare American stamps are being offered at the sale and Americans here are keen on taking them to America. The competition is likely to be very keen. Two Canadian stamps of 1861 brought 38,000 francs.

OFFERED DIPLOMATIC POST

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7—Alfred Hodman, publisher of the Argonaut, a San Francisco weekly, confirmed reports today that he had been offered the post of Minister to Greece. He said he had the offer under consideration.

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THE BAT
Means Standees on Tips of Their Toes

Bransby Williams Talks on Dickens in the Theater

London, Feb. 27
Special Correspondence

YES, I have been giving character sketches from Dickens for some 24 years," said Mr. Bransby Williams to an interviewer from he Christian Science Monitor who called on him recently, to inquire about his production of "David Copperfield." The flat in George Street, Hanover Square, where Bransby Williams lives is full of Dickens relics, including the model of the old Maypole Inn made for Dickens himself and one of the chairs from the inn; and its hospitable owner is eager to show them to anyone and to tell all sorts of interesting stories about them.

Simplicity Sought

"I have been three times to America with my sketches," continued Mr. Williams. "But I want to do more than that. I want to do plays, simple Dickens plays, that children can be taken to and can remember in after life as their initiation into that spirit of homely beauty and sympathy that is so essentially Dickens' own. I do not want to have spectacular effects or expensive productions. If I may say so, I think Sir Herbert Tree spoilt the Dickens stories by overburdening them with effects of that artificial sort. I trust entirely to homely touches and to contrast, of which, as you know, the books themselves are full. Oh, yes, I make my own versions, or at least they are made for me by three ardent Dickens students, with a little practical help from me in the way of stage technique. But they are essentially simple domestic dramas.

"I have already done 'Barnaby Rudge' and 'Oliver Twist.' This time I am taking 'David Copperfield' and play Peggotty and Micawber myself. The rest of my company I have gathered one by one, choosing my people as I found them and giving a little training where it was wanted. Some had never played on a stage before; one actress in particular I chose when I heard her recite at a concert. She has more than justified my faith in her. In fact, my whole cast work with such good will that our ensemble is, I think, a thing we may well be proud of."

Dicken's Own Flavor.

"We aim at simplicity. The alternating humor and pathos of the book form the alternating humor and pathos of the play and I do not think any stage spectacle could be more effective. I have taken great pains to make it as realistic as possible, even in such details as the old boat home of Peggotty and his belongings.

"Perhaps the best water effect is the lapping of the waves on the shingle which goes all through the charming scenes in Peggotty's old boat home. It makes you feel as if you were actually on the seashore. The audience see the old boat, turned upside down. They look into its rooms as a child looks into a doll's house. I have chosen every stick of furniture in that boat home to get the right atmosphere. The chest of drawers, the wooden chairs, the workbaswet, the lobster pots, the kettle, shell house, all are there, and I have a real chop and potatoes cooked for Micawber in the supper scene.

"By the bye, I was given a ship's wheel as well as a ship's bell and as I am a great Rotarian, believing fervently in their motto, 'Service, not Self,' I have had it cut on the wheel, which we use on the boat in the play."

Naturalistic Details

"David's chambers, which are oak paneled, would be nothing without the wool antimassars. I was years collecting them. They are the real old things; you know the kin with wool flowers. Little details like that always tell. Then I learnt an old sea chanty for Peggotty to sing. I sing in both parts, you see, but it is a different kind of singing. As Peggotty I look six feet and broad in proportion, but as Micawber I am small and dapper. Perhaps one of the most effective contrasts in the play is in the supper scene at Micawber's when for 20 minutes I have to keep up the fun, making speeches, rollicking and singing as Micawber. Then I leave the stage and within a minute there is a knock at the door and Peggotty stands in the doorway searching—ever searching—for the lost little Emly.

"I shall not forget my agitation when I first played the scene in which Peggotty learns that Emly has gone away. I take it hushed and quiet; not declaiming my intention to search for her to the ends of the earth, but just simply announcing what, to Peggotty, is an inevitable decision. To me these characters are the people I have always known and loved in Dickens' pages and I cannot remember that the play itself is not from Dickens' pen, for my three authors have handled the text so revenently.

Henry Irving's Skill

"No, I do not believe in spectacular effects where the drama is so life-like as it is in Dickens. No artifice of staging could equal the moving quality of Dickens' own stories. Lighting—yes, and contrast—are legitimate enough; but lighting is a matter of instinct. You think that an odd phrase? Perhaps it is, but I can't think of a better. I mean, the use of lighting is a part of one's stage sense and comes of its own accord to anyone with that instinct.

"When I hear modern authorities wrangling about the very latest lighting installations, I smile! Irving had none of those electrical devices, yet the lighting at the old Lyceum was unrivaled. He got the most marvelous effects out of the old limes and cylinders. Modern producers, in my opinion, all fall short of Sir Henry Irving, no matter how marvelously up to date their equipment, for they have not his simplicity. He used staging to set off the play! His was the greatest genius of any time as regards the art of production.

"Well, that is my opinion, anyway. Did you ever see his Richelieu or his Hamlet, with lighting effects done just with the old cylinders? But one never forgets them. Oh yes, it was the fashion then to run down the actor-manager, but what have we now in his stead? Where is the dignity of the stage? Its pleasant human fellowship? Its sympathy and cordial good will? Its steadfast purpose? Ah, that is a difficult question to answer, isn't it? Yes, I think there is room for an actor manager now, provided he take his work as seriously as Irving used to do."

EMPLOYMENT INCREASES

WASHINGTON, April 7—Increased employment ranging up to 28 per cent over the preceding month has just been reported to the employment service of the Department of Labor from 43 of 65 representative cities for the month ending March 31. The automotive and allied industries, iron and steel and their products and lumber headed the trades showing improved activity. The net increases for the country, figured on reports from 1423 firms, was 2.5 per cent.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

NORTHERN ROADS' EARNINGS HELPED BY BUSINESS GAIN

Northern Pacific and Great Northern Make Comparatively Good Showing

Steady although slow improvement in earnings of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railroads in the first two months of 1922, are disclosed by the February operating income reports to the Commerce Commission. Both companies benefited from increased freight traffic in February, which was a reflection of improved business conditions in the northwest. Freight traffic gains of 27 per cent for Northern Pacific and 23 per cent for Great Northern in the first three weeks of March over the period of 1921, indicate continued improvement in their earning capacity as warm weather stimulates trade in this territory, so largely dependent upon agricultural activity.

Northern Pacific reports heavier shipments of lumber and automobiles and accessories. Great Northern benefited from the spurt in the crop haul and should be aided noticeably, when the Northern Minnesota iron mines open. Reports from Duluth are that the ore companies are preparing to open the mines on a 50 per cent basis of the 1920 operations.

Both Northerns suffered from continued decreases in passenger traffic in February, but by the end of next month this situation is expected to be greatly improved as a result of greatly reduced rates offered on specific service as the homeseekers' fares equivalent to one way regular fare plus $2.

These two roads have no fear of a coal shortage. They accumulated large reserves, and their major apprehension is over the probability of decreased traffic likely to result from restricted business generally. Northwest industries as a whole are well situated as to fuel supplies.

While freight revenues of the Northerns were larger than in February last year, the totals of February this year were slightly less than in January. Operating ratios improved also, Northern Pacific in February having 84.6 per cent, an improvement of 7.7 over last February and Great Northern showing 92.2 per cent, an improvement of 10.9 per cent.

Great Northern's net operating income for February was only $12,396, but this is noteworthy because it contrasts with a deficit of $894,649 in February, 1921. Northern Pacific had a $196,712 deficit in the net operating income item in February, but February, 1921, produced a deficit of $690,581.

Both Northerns again showed reductions in operating costs. Part of this resulted from restricted traffic, but a good share must properly be credited to continued economies. Great Northern reduced maintenance charges by $538,200 and transportation expenses by $218,000, compared with February, 1921. Northern Pacific reduced maintenance $126,400 and transportation expenses $156,700.

PORTUGAL GRANTS SINCLAIR OIL RIGHTS

The Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corporation is advised that the Portuguese Government has published a decree which grants permanent oil rights in Portuguese West Africa (Angola) to Companhia do Petroleo de Angola, a Portuguese company financed by Sinclair and being operated under Sinclair management. Negotiations have been under way about two years. The area covered is almost 70,000 square miles.

Dr. A. C. Veatch, formerly geologist for the United States Geological Survey and for seven years active head of the Lord Cowdray petroleum organization in all parts of the world outside of Mexico, says structural conditions are ideal for the accumulation of oil in large quantities.

Several wells are in process of drilling, a base camp has been established near Loanda, a large quantity of drilling and other equipment has been accumulated and development work is now being pressed.

The original concession was granted the Angola company several years ago, but owing to lack of capital and inability to obtain materials during the war little progress was made. Angola became affiliated with Sinclair in September, 1919. Under the permanent and "consolidated" concession, just formally promulgated, Angola has exclusive right "to select without limit within original boundaries of the concession all lands that the geological situation or future prospecting shall indicate are probable oil fields." The company has the right to exploit such lands for an unlimited time and to remove from them all oil and gas that they may yield. Selections must be made before 1936."

DIVIDENDS

Homestake Mining Company, usual monthly of 25 cents a share, payable April 15 to stock of record April 20.

Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company, Ltd., regular of 2 per cent a share on preferred, payable April 15 to stock of record April 8.

United States Rubber Company, regular quarterly of 2 per cent on preferred, payable April 30 to holders of record April 15.

Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brockton, Mass., quarterly of $2.50 a share, payable May 1 on stock of record April 15.

Savannah Sugar Refining Corporation, quarterly of 1¾ per cent on preferred, payable May 1 to stock of record April 15. In February, 1921, action was deferred on this issue.

CONNECTICUT COMPANY

The Connecticut Company last year earned $136,926 after all charges, an increase of $2,163,017. Gross increased $1,-289,898 to $14,619,816. The balance sheet shows current assets of $3,085,026, contrasted with current liabilities of $8,-021,604. Loans and notes payable amounted to $4,502,316. The profit and loss balance was $1,572,661.

SEEK POWER RATES ON BRITISH ROADS

Shippers Agitating for Drastic Cut to Stimulate Traffic

WASHINGTON, April 1—A widespread agitation among English shippers for a reduction in railway rates is reported to the United States Department of Commerce by Commercial Attaché Tower at London. The object sought, Mr. Tower states, is a general reduction on all classes of goods to not more than 50 per cent of the pre-war level, including the elimination of the flat rate. Present rates are estimated to be at least 110 per cent above pre-war figures and this fact is held to be partly responsible for the serious difficulties which have confronted recovery of export markets.

The leading factor in the agitation is the Federation of British Industries, which is commonly credited with voicing the opinion of 80 per cent of British manufacturing industries. Active support is being given by the London Chamber of Commerce, the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, the National Federation of Iron and Steel Industries, and other influential trade organizations.

It is said that the attitude of railway managers is more sympathetic than was the case three months ago, but there is still much difference of opinion as to the financial ability of the railroads to stand such a cut in rates. Recent dividend announcements for some of the principal lines lend support to the side of the manufacturers and merchants. Only one of seven reported at the time Mr. Tower was writing had paid a lower dividend rate in 1921 than in 1920; the Great Central 2½ per cent on preferred stock, compared with 3 per cent in 1920. The Chatham paid 4½ per cent on its second preferred in 1921, compared with 3 per cent in 1920 and the North London 6 per cent on its ordinary stock, compared with 5½ per cent in 1920.

An effort to reduce wages of 766,000 railway employees is based mainly on the argument that wage reductions in transportation have lagged far behind those in other industry. In 1921 wages of miners and quarrymen were reduced to an average of £2 per capita per week, of iron and steel workers £1 19s. 7d. of employees in building trades 13s. 6d., in engineering and shipbuilding 12s. 6d., in textiles 12s. 11d., while in transportation the reduction was only 8s. 6d.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call Loans—	Boston	N. Y.
Renewal rate	5%	4½%
Outside com paper	5 @5¼	4¾@5¼
Year money	5 @5½	5 @5½
Customers com' loans	5 @5½	5 @5½
Collateral loans	5½@6	5½@6
	Today	Yes'day
Bar silver in New York	65¾c	65¾c
Bar silver in London	33¾d	33¾d
Mexican dollars	50½c	50½c
Bar gold in London	94s. 9d.	95s
Canadian ex dis (%)	2¼	....
Domestic bar silver	....	99¾c

LEADING CENTRAL BANK RATES

Discount rates at the 12 federal reserve banks and representative banking institutions in foreign cities follow:

Boston	4½%
New York	4½
Philadelphia	4½
Cleveland	4½
Richmond	5
Atlanta	4½
Chicago	4½
St. Louis	4½
Kansas City	5
Minneapolis	5
Dallas	5
San Francisco	4½
Amsterdam	4½
Bengal	8
Berlin	5
Bombay	8
Brussels	5
Christiania	6
Copenhagen	5½
Madrid	6
Paris	5
London	4½
Rome	6
Stockholm	5½
Switzerland	3½

CLEARING HOUSE FIGURES

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$50,000,000	$689,400,000
Year ago today	41,448,803	.....
Balances	15,000,000	62,000,000
F. R. bank credit	15,073,128	59,100,000

ACCEPTANCE MARKET

Spot, Boston Delivery

Prime English Banks—	
60@90 days	3⅛@3⅜%
30@60 days	3⅛@3⅜
Under 30 days	3⅛@3⅜
Less Known Banks—	
60@90 days	4 @3½
30@60 days	4 @3½
Under 30 days	4 @3½
Eligible Private Bankers	
60@90 days	4 @3½
30@60 days	4 @3½
Under 30 days	4 @3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Quotations of the more important foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with those for the previous day. With the exception of sterling and Argentina, all quotations are in cents per unit of foreign currency. Quotations as of 1:15 p. m.:

Sterling—	Today	Yesterday	Parity
Demand	$4.39⅝	$4.38¾	$4.866
Cables	4.40⅛	4.38¾	4.866
Francs	9.17	9.10	.19.3
Guilders	37.80	37.70	.40.2
Marks	.0033	.003250	.23.8
Lire	5.30	5.2050	.19.3
Swiss francs	19.43	19.40	.19.3
Pesetas	15.45	15.30	.19.3
Belgian francs	8.45	8.42	.19.3
Kronen (Austria)	.000135	.000140	.20.3
Sweden	26.10	26.00	.26.8
Denmark	21.15	21.10	.26.8
Norway	18.15	18.10	.26.8
Greece	4.45	4.45	.19.3
Argentina	1.24	1.27	.96.48

TIME MONEY ABUNDANT

There has been a flood of time money into the New York money market ever since Jan. 1. The influx of fixed period money has been greater in March, however, than in January and February. More time money has been offered and lent in New York in recent months than at any time within the last six years.

KEYSTONE TIRE & RUBBER

The Keystone Tire & Rubber for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, reports net loss of $673,039 after expenses, interest and tax, compared with net loss $317,705 in 1920.

WORLD COMMERCE DROPS 34 PER CENT DURING YEAR 1921

Trade of 25 Countries $52,000,000,000, Compared With $79,000,000,000 in 1920

According to official reports the commerce of 25 principal countries of the world aggregates, when transformed into United States dollars at the par value of their respective currencies, approximately $52,000,000,000, compared with $79,000,000,000 in 1920, a reduction of about 34 per cent in stated value, according to O. P. Austin, statistician of the National City Bank of New York. In the bank's April review of economic conditions, he says:

"The principal countries for which 1921 figures are now available include all of Europe except Russia, Poland, Germany, Portugal, Greece and the states formed from the Austro-Hungarian Empire; the United States, Canada, Cuba, Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay in America; India, Japan, Australia, New Zealand and the Philippines in the trans-Pacific area; Egypt and the South African Union in Africa. They are representative countries, typifying the great industries of the world; the European countries, the United States and Japan the world's great manufacturers; Canada, Cuba, Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, Egypt, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand great producers of food and manufacturing material, while the United States also belongs in part to this second group.

Their combined imports and exports formed two-thirds of the international trade of the world in the year before the war, aggregating in 1913 $28,000,000,000 out of a world total of $40,000,000,000. Assuming that these 25 countries still represent approximately two-thirds of the world's trade, the total world commerce of 1921 would stand at about $78,000,000,000 in stated value, compared with approximately $118,000,000,000 in 1920, and $40,000,000,000 in 1913.

Lower Prices a Cause

While comparisons of world trade in 1921 with that of earlier years are rendered difficult by reason of the fluctuations in the value of the currencies in which the commerce of certain countries is measured, it happens that the currencies of the 25 countries for which 1921 figures are now available show less violent changes during the past 12 months than those of certain other commercial countries, whose trade figures are not yet available in sufficiently complete form to justify their inclusion in the tabulation here presented or to render possible a comparison of their 1921 totals with those of 1920.

In most of the European countries for which 1921 figures are available, the change in the past year in the value of currencies has been less marked than in earlier years and in many cases the year has shown distinct improvements and this is also true of the currencies of the non-European countries.

To what extent the reduction of 34 per cent in the stated value of the 1921 trade of the countries named is due to an actual decline in the quantity of merchandise moved to or a reduction in values of the articles, is much more difficult to determine. In the case of the United States, in which it is possible to compare quantities of merchandise moved in 1921 with those of 1920, it appears that rather more than one-half of the fall off in trade values in 1921 is due to lower prices, while a comparison of the 1921 prices of the great classes of merchandise forming international trade with those of 1920 seems to at least suggest that the fall off of 34 per cent in their total trade is also attributable in large part to the lower prices in which the value of the merchandise is measured.

A more detailed study of the fall in trade figures, country by country, suggests that the 1921 reduction occurs in a larger degree in manufactures that in the natural products, which had begun to show declines in prices in the closing months of 1920. In the case of the United States, the exports of finished manufactures show a fall of practically 50 per cent in value in 1921 when compared with 1920, while manufacturing material shows a reduction of 47 per cent, and foodstuffs 33 per cent. In the United Kingdom statements, the exports of manufactures in 1921 show a fall of 48 per cent, while those of the group "food and drink" show a fall of but 27 per cent.

Countries Compared

In nearly all the countries of the world whose chief exports are manufactures, the per cent of reduction in 1921 is far greater than that of the countries whose chief exports are agricultural products. In the 10 principal countries in which manufactures form a large per cent of exports, the fall off in their aggregate exports in 1921 is 38 per cent and in the 10 countries whose chief exports are agricultural products, the 1921 reduction is but 20 per cent when compared with 1920.

The whole world was compelled to buy food and manufacturing materials in 1921, while those who desired to economize in their purchases of manufactures were better able to do so than in the matter of food or even manufacturing material, and hence it happens that the percentage of reduction in the value of manufactures entering international trade in 1921 is materially greater than that of food or manufacturing material.

The total imports and exports of the principal countries, in million dollars, reduced to United States currency at par value of the respective currencies, follow:

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1920	1921	1920	1921
Argentina	850	612‡	995	648‡
Australia	710	584	676	618
Belgium	2,490	1,949	1,710	1,380
Brazil	1,142	923	957	934
Canada*	1,237	799	1,303	817
Cuba	574	356	733	278
Denmark	842	434‡	436	390‡
Egypt	506	274	423	180
Finland	699	697	562	653
France	9,631	4,536	5,193	4,169
India Br*	1,572	1,354	1,420	1,091
Italy	3,069	3,724‡	1,505	1,733‡
Japan	1,165	787	971	612
Netherlands	1,340	901	684	651
New Zealand	157	328	247	235
Norway	684	414‡	523	201‡
Philippines	149	116	151	88
Siam*	52	59	65	34
Spain	271	243	198	156
Sweden	904	339	615	289
Switzerland	818	443	633	350
Un South Africa	461	265‡	396	284‡
Un Kingdom	9,405	5,289	6,494	3,422
United States	5,278	2,509	8,080	4,379
Uruguay	90	89‡	84	74‡
Total	44,205	28,014	35,152	23,565

*Fiscal year figures.
†Includes gold.
‡Estimate by United States Department of Commerce.
§December estimated.
¶November and December estimated.

SOVIET RULES FOR INDUSTRIES

Bolshevist Economic Committee Issues Plans for Operating Russian Factories

MOSCOW (By Mail)—The Supreme Economic Committee has established general directives for the granting of concessions in Soviet Russia. These directives are divided into three parts. The first part concerns the rights of the Soviet Government, the second, the rights of the grantee and the third part, the relations between both.

The Government, according to the first part, has the right to supervise the activity of the grantee. The latter agrees to report its activities to the Government, and the Government appoints an inspector-controller for the concessions.

In payment for the concession, the Government obtains a percentage of the total quantity of goods manufactured by the grantee. The state has, moreover, the right of preference to purchase the remaining part of the production, either the whole or up to a fixed limit.

Government Protection

For the development of such a branch of economy for which the concession has been granted, a minimum of the work, to be executed within a determined time, is stipulated in the act of concession. This minimum concerns the work itself, the manufacture, building of technical plants and their improvements.

According to the second part, the grantee is warranted the inviolability of the capital, which comes to him, as well as the inviolability of the goods, which he has imported. To the grantee is warranted the right of free management of the enterprise transferred to him. To him is warranted the free disposal of the products earned or manufactured by him, after deduction of the percentage stipulated in the agreement, as well as the right of transit and export.

All disagreements between the grantee and the Government to be settled by a special commission, composed of representatives of the Soviet Government and the grantee. The third part provides that all labor questions on the granted enterprises shall be settled by a special collective contract of the grantee, with the Pan-Russian Central Council of the Labor Syndicates.

Working Conditions

The grantee has the right of appointing his employees. He is, however, compelled to give information of his appointments to the Labor Syndicate. Any dismissal is to be made with a fortnight's warning and two weeks' pay.

Conflicts arising between the grantee and laborers are to be settled by a special local committee composed in equal numbers by representatives of the grantee and of the laborers. In the case a settlement proves impossible, the pending questions are to be submitted to the Central Committee in which again, in equal numbers, representatives of the grantee and of the local labor syndicate are sitting.

The grantee agrees to observe all the laws concerning laborer protection, working days and similar matters. In granted concerns business-councils are to be created. The amount of the wages in the conceded enterprises are not allowed to stay below the average wages of the similar category of work in foreign countries, while the less productiveness of the Russian laborers is to be taken into consideration.

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, April 7 (Special)—Following are the day's cash prices for staple commercial products:

	Apr 7, 1922	Mar 7, 1922	Apr 8, 1921
Wheat, No 1 spring	1.77	1.80½	1.67
Wheat, No 2 red	1.43	1.48	1.59
Corn, No 2 yellow	.74½	.76½	.79
Oats, No 2 white	.46¾	.49½	.50¼
Flour, Minn pat	8.25	9.25	8.75
Lard, prime	11.80	11.75	12.25
Pork, mess	26.25	26.00	28.00
Beef, family	15.50	16.00	24.00
Sugar, gran	5.25	5.15	7.75
Iron, No 2 Phil	21.34	20.34	27.26
Silver	.65¾	.64¼	.57⅝
Lead	4.90	4.70	4.25
Tin	29.50	29.00	29.50
Copper	12.625	12.875	12.75
Rubber, rib sm shts	.15½	.14¾	.16¼
Cotton, Mid Upnds	17.95	18.50	12.04¼
Steel billets, Pitts	29.50	28.00	28.00
Print cloths	.06	.06	.04¼

WILLYS-OVERLAND

Stockholders of Willys-Overland Company have been called to a special meeting to be held at Toledo April 24, to consider a proposal to issue $17,500,000 notes or bonds to mature not later than Dec. 1, 1923. Proceeds of sale of the new securities will be used to liquidate bank loans and provide new working capital.

VIRGINIA RAILWAY BONDS

WASHINGTON, April 7—The Virginian Railway has been granted authority to issue $1,590,000 5 per cent first mortgage 50-year gold bonds. Bonds are to be pledged as part collateral for the 6 per cent promissory note for $2,000,000, issued or to be issued by the Virginian Railway to the Director-General of Railroads.

AMERICA'S TRADE WITH EGYPT SHOWS A GREAT INCREASE

Total in 1920 $135,000,000, Compared With $17,000,000 in 1913—Variety of Exports

Total trade between the United States and Egypt in the year preceding the war was about $17,000,000, whereas in the closing year of the war it was $35,000,000 and in 1920 the total was $135,000,000.

"The growth of our trade with Egypt in recent years," says the Trade Record of the National City Bank of New York, "has been one of the striking features of the commercial changes during and since the war. With the general reduction which characterized world international trade in 1921 and the sharp fall in purchasing power of that country by reason of the low price of its cotton, the total of America's trade with Egypt fell to $36,000,000, but was still more than double that in 1913, or in any year prior to the war.

Variety of Exports

"This growth in America's trade with Egypt has been especially striking in the matter of merchandise exported to that country. Prior to the war, America's exports to Egypt seldom exceeded $2,000,000 and in many years were far less than that sum. In 1915 they advanced to $5,000,000 and in 1916 were over $14,000,000, dropping off in 1917 and 1918 by reason of transportation difficulties, but again advancing to $15,000,000 in 1919, and $38,000,000 in 1920.

"In 1921 the fall of the price of Egyptian cotton reduced the purchasing power of that country and while our exports in Egypt in 1921 were only $14,000,000 they were practically seven times as much as the annual average in the decade preceding the war, and seem likely again to advance with a return of the purchasing power of Egypt resulting from the higher prices which she is already beginning to realize for her chief articles of export, raw cotton, of which the United States is a large purchaser.

Heavy Coal Exports

"Wheat, flour, coal petroleum in its various forms, machinery, leather goods, cotton goods, manufactures of iron and steel are the most important of our exports to Egypt. Of coal the 1920 exports to that country were over $6,000,000 in value, which far exceeded the average in the years in which Egypt was drawing its coal requirements from its nearer neighbors in Europe.

"While Egypt is normally a considerable producer of wheat, the extremely high prices of cotton during the war led her agriculturists to increase their cotton acreage at the expense of the wheat area and as a consequence we sent to Egypt $3,500,000 worth of wheat and over $11,000,000 worth of flour in 1920."

ATCHISON'S GROSS STILL SHOWS LOSS ON CUT IN RATES

The Atchison road's February decrease in gross earnings of $2,200,000 compares with a loss of about $4,000,000 in January, the first month in which the 16 per cent reduction in hay and grain rates and 10 per cent reduction in other farm products rates went into effect on western roads. Officials ascribe the February loss to the rate reductions and smaller passenger business. February freight revenue declined $1,481,369 and passenger earnings $842,382.

In the first two months of 1922 Atchison apparently did not cover its preferred dividend requirements fully, but this is the road's lean season, and, moreover, these two months yielded $1,950,000 profit compared with an operating deficit of $335,000 in the similar two months of 1921. Last year, with practically the same rate of tariffs in effect, gross ran from $16,620,000 in February up to $22,390,000 in October, the latter yielding $5,387,000 net, compared with a small deficit for February.

DOMINICAN BONDS QUICKLY TAKEN

The Dominican Republic 5½ per cent loan offered by a syndicate headed by Lee, Higginson & Co. was sold in one day.

The bonds were issued on behalf of the Dominican Republic by the military government of Santo Domingo acting under authority of the United States Government.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL NEW PREFERRED

CHICAGO, April 7—A block of the proposed new Illinois Central road preferred stock may be issued soon after the stockholders' meeting on April 19, at which directors will be asked the authorization of a preferred issue not to exceed $50,000,000 in amount. The dividend will be fixed for each block of stock issued, but is not to exceed 7 per cent and will be noncumulative. It is the directors' intention to proceed with the sale of a moderate amount of this stock as soon as requirements of regulatory bodies are complied with, provided the investment market continues favorable.

TEXAS COMPANY SALES INCREASE

Net sales by the Texas Company during the first quarter of this year were considerably greater than during the corresponding period of last year. Each month this year has shown a considerable increase over the preceding one. The demand for gasoline in the Chicago district has been so great that the company has been unable to supply the demand from its own sources and has been forced to purchase it in the open market.

CRUDE OIL OUTPUT LESS

The daily production of crude oil in the United States during the week ended April 1 averaged 1,462,825 barrels, a decrease of 2875 barrels daily from the previous week, according to estimates of the American Petroleum Institute.

INVENTORY ITEM STEEL'S FEATURE

Annual Report Shows Huge Reserve Fund After Inventories Reduced

The outstanding feature of the United States Steel Corporation's annual report is that the corporation, after writing down inventories to cost or market at low levels prevailing at the close of the year, yet had an inventory reserve of $60,710,255, or 20 per cent of its total inventory.

Not only does this insure against the possibility of having to take a loss due to depreciated inventories, but it is far from unlikely that a part of the reserve will eventually be returned, directly or indirectly, to surplus.

The past year has given ample proof of the wisdom of the concern's management in writing down inventories in boom years. In the war and post-war period it set up a reserve of $95,000,000 to cover the anticipated drop in inventory values. The result was that the decline in values, when it came, did not have to be charged against surplus.

So ample was the inventory reserve that, drastic as was last year's reduction in values, only a little more than a third of it was used.

Working capital, although somewhat smaller Dec. 31, 1921, than a year earlier, was $536,785,243, or more than $105 a share on $508,302,500 common stock. Cash and marketable security holdings were also maintained at a high level, $255,343,997, equal to more than $52 a share on the junior stock.

Production figures were lowest in any year since 1908 and only about 50 per cent of those of 1916, the record year. The following is a comparison of pig iron, ingot and finished steel production for 1921, 1916 and 1908, in tons:

	1921	1916
Blast furn products	8,678,262	*13,635,823
Steel ingots	10,966,347	20,910,589
Finished steel	7,860,334	15,460,792

*Record output of blast furnace products was 14,532,646 tons in 1920.

The funded debt showed a further reduction. From $582,646,169, at the close of 1918, it was reduced to $568,727,932 a year later, $554,828,231 at the close of 1920 and $540,706,561 Dec. 31, last, a reduction for four years of $41,939,608, an average annual decrease of $10,484,902.

The surplus at the close of last year (appropriated and unappropriated) was $649,824,872, the equivalent of nearly $128 a share on the common stock.

GULF STATES STEEL MARCH BUSINESS

Shipments of the Gulf States Steel Company in March were slightly in excess of 9000 tons. Normal shipments are about 120,000 tons annually, although during the war yearly shipments ran higher. Steady improvement in the demand for all grades of steel is reported from trade centers, and shipments should increase. It is practically assured that some of the larger independents will soon announce an advance in wire nails, one of Gulf States major products, to $2.50 a keg from $2.40. Several weeks ago it was learned that Gulf States bank loans had been reduced to nearly $200,000 from $750,000 at the close of 1921. In the last six months the company has followed the policy of reducing loans as fast as possible, and it is probable that within the near future, notes payable to banks will be entirely liquidated.

RESERVE SYSTEMS SHOWING

WASHINGTON, April 7—The Federal Reserve System makes this statement of resources and liabilities (000 omitted):

Ratio of tl res to dep	April 5, 1922	April 8, 1921
Total gold reserves	$2,983,201	$2,264,010
Legal tnd nts, silv, etc	126,400	217,824
Total reserves	3,109,601	2,481,834
Bills discounted:		
Sec by US govt oblig	240,205	936,021
All other	384,689	1,218,731
Bills bought in op mkt	98,379	103,607
Total bills on hand	723,273	2,258,359
Member bnk—res act	1,729,603	1,661,938
F R notes in act circ	2,198,072	2,893,694
Ratio of tot res to deposit and F R nte lb comb	77.7%	53.5%

LOCAL RESERVE BANK'S REPORT

The Federal Reserve Bank of Boston makes this comparative statement of resources and liabilities (000 omitted):

RESOURCES	April 5, 1922	April 8, 1921
Total gold reserves	$176,687	$235,104
Legal tend notes, silver, etc	23,190	15,038
Total reserves	198,877	250,142
Bills discounted—		
Sec by U S Govt obligatns	15,127	54,361
All other	26,504	69,371
Bills bought in open mrkt	11,302	6,405
Total bills on hand	52,934	130,137
Total earning assets	88,793	151,480
LIABILITIES		
Member bank—res acct	111,151	107,105
F R notes in actual circ	155,834	257,265
F R notes in circ—net liab	8,020	15,204
Ratio of total res to deposit & F R note liab combined	73.8%	67.6%

COTTON EXCHANGE TO MOVE

NEW YORK, April 7—The New York Cotton Exchange, it was announced today, will be closed on April 29 in order to facilitate the moving of its equipment to temporary quarters in Wall Street. Operations will be resumed May 1. The present home of the exchange will be torn down and a new 22-story structure erected.

MINES RENEW OPERATIONS

Permission of the Interstate Commerce Commission for the Chesapeake & Ohio road to reduce the freight rate from Kahawha and Eastern Kentucky districts from $4.13 to $3.47, and from New River from $4.26 to $3.62 a ton has energized southern West Virginia coal mines into activity after weeks of idleness.

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WATER-POWER USE IN FRANCE GREATER SINCE THE WAR

Horsepower Now Amounts to 1,200,000, Compared With 750,000 Before the War

PARIS (By Mail)—Important plans for the development of water power in France have had the approval of the Superior Council of Public Works. The reports of this body states that, whereas before the war France utilized her streams and waterfalls to the extent of producing 750,000 horsepower, the amount at present is 1,200,000 horsepower, and by the end of the present year installations under construction will have raised it to 1,500,000 horsepower. During the next 15 years it is hoped that a supplementary 3,000,000 horsepower will be added.

When these proposals have been realized, the rivers Rhone, Dordogne and a part of the Rhine, together with all the waterfalls in the central mountain region, in the Pyrenees and in the Alps, will have been brought under contribution. Shortage of labor, combined with high cost of materials may, however, interfere with the realization of existing plans. The net cost of the works required to produce one kilowatt varies between 1500 francs and 2000 francs, or $135 to $180 at present exchange rates. Some 3,500,000,000 francs, or $350,000,000 will be required during the next 15 years.

Total resources of the country in water power are put at 8,500,000 horsepower.

The principal purposes to which it is proposed to divert the power thus brought under contribution is electrifying the French railroads. The estimated annual saving in coal would be 3,000,000 tons, over 5000 miles of track. It would also be employed in French blast furnaces. The Council of Public Works does not recommend the harnessing of French streams and rivers for purposes of local lighting and motive power, except to a minor extent, but holds that the power should be best employed in a centralized form.

The French Land Mortgage Bank, the Credit Foncier, is called upon to make considerable advances for the installation of power works in connection with waterfalls both on state and on private property. The government, it is recomemnded, should collaborate by taking up shares in the companies floated to exploit suitable water courses. The great strength of France, it is pointed out, lies in the fact that this country froms a homogeneous economic unit, and the development of all this country's natural resources in water power will bring her to the highest degree of independence and scientific organization.

FINANCIAL NOTES

A. A. Wilson & Co., one of the oldest brokerage houses in Montreal, assigns.

Bids for $15,000,000 Province of Ontario 5s, 1952, payable in Canada or New York at the holder's option, will be opened April 11.

As a result of opposition from New England manufacturers, the proposed duty on oil will be dropped by the Senate Finance Committee.

Belgian imports exceeded exports by 3,000,000,000 francs in 1921. The bulk of the importations of foodstuffs was from United States and Argentine.

William Skinner & Sons, silk manufacturers of Holyoke, Mass., have cut the working week of two-thirds of their 2200 employees to four days on account of lack of orders.

The National Association of Wool Manufacturers estimates the total 1921 wool production of the United States at 273,064,000 pounds, of which 224,564,000 was sheared and 48,500,000 pulled, equivalent to 126,021,000 scoured.

The Union Pacific road will spend $29,000,000 this year on additions and betterments. Of this amount $9,300,000 will go for new equipment. Construction of three branch lines totaling 96 miles is also contemplated.

The Interborough Rapid Transit Company receivership has been averted through the intervention of federal Judge Mayer in effecting an agreement providing for a reduction of the Manhattan rental to 3 per cent for one year, 4 per cent for the second year, 5 per cent for subsequent years.

Edward L. Doheny and party have left for Laredo, Tex., after a conference with President Obregon. It is understood he will return with a committee of five representing big oil companies. It is said Mr. Doheny submitted to President Obregon a super-company plan for which he asked the approval and the support of the Mexican Government.

Sales on the New York Stock Exchange Thursday of 1,671,139 shares marked the biggest day's trading in more than a year. A number of issues traded in established a record for all time, with 448 stocks. The turnover of 487,000 shares in the first hour was at the rate of a 3,000,000 share day, and was the largest number of shares sold in one hour in two years.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM (Lines East and West)

	1922	Decrease
Fourth week March	$4,806,846	*$192,983
Month March	14,087,029	426,709
From Jan. 1	38,119,845	2,662,539

MOBILE & OHIO

Fourth week March	$468,462	$55,653
Month March	1,415,588	187,681
From Jan. 1	4,033,543	768,824

*Increase.

COLORADO & SOUTHERN

	1922	Decrease
Fourth week March	$682,798	$5,298
From Jan. 1	5,395,530	1,249,291

DENVER GAS and Electric Light Co.
PREFERRED STOCK
DIVIDEND REQUIREMENTS EARNED MORE THAN FIFTEEN TIMES IN 1921
Henry L. Doherty & Co.
801 National Shawmut Bank Bldg.
Main 7834 BOSTON
Pendell Mower, Mgr.

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

GENERAL TREND OF SECURITIES STILL UPWARD

Occasional Setbacks Temporary, and Trading Continues in Large Volume

There was no let-up to the broad dealings of the preceding sessions of the week at the active opening of today's New York stock market and the trend of prices again was upward. The only notable exception was Allied Chemical, which made an initial decline of 2¾ points. Interest in the rails, especially coalers, was on the increase, Reading and Lehigh Valley displaying marked strength, while Baltimore & Ohio and Pittsburgh & West Virginia made moderate gains.

Latest developments in the New York traction situation resulted in a gain of 4¾ points for Manhattan Elevated and 1⅝ for Interborough Consolidated preferred.

Renewed Buying

The market continued to give a broad demonstration of speculative confidence in the early afternoon. Shares which had been under pressure earlier rebounded strongly, and further high levels were made by many representative issues. Buying of high class railroad stocks gave tone to the entire list and notable advances were achieved by Famous Players, Stromberg Carburetor, Brooklyn Transit and New York Dock preferred.

Interborough Bonds Feature

The readjustment plan of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company made these and affiliated issues the central features in the first half of today's active bond market.

Interborough 5s made an extreme gain of 8⅝ points, almost half of which was later forfeited. Interborough Metropolitan 4½s and the certificates rose 3 points each and Brooklyn Rapid Transit 7s, Manhattan 4s and Third Avenue 5s gained 1 to 1½ points.

Liberty 3¼s, 2nd 4s and 2nd 4¼s made new tops for the year and Mexican 4s and 5s, as well as the new Tsecho-Slovakian 8s gained one to 1⅝ points.

Seaboard Air Line refunding, consolidated and adjustment issues continued to lead the rails at further gains, with Oregon Short Line 4s and Erie General 4½s. The only heavy issue was St. Louis & San Francisco adjustment 6s which lost one point.

BOSTON CURB

	High	Low	Last
Alpha Mines	32	28	32
Bagdad Silver	24	22	22
Boston & Mont	27	25	26
Bos Wyo	76	74	76
Boston-Ely	68	66	68
Chief Cons Min	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
Crystal Cop (new)	1⅞	⅞	1¼
Denbigh	.06	.05	.05⅛
Cal & Jerome	23	23	23
Cej Ext	26	24	25
Eureka	26	24	25
First National	73	73	73
Goodyear Tire com	11⅝	11⅛	11⅜
Imperial Cons	.03	.03	.03
Iron Cap	7	7	7
Jerome Verde Dev	3½	3⅛	3½
Mutual	30	29	30
Nixon	10	10	10
New Rilla Min	64	64	64
Pilgrim	.03	.03	.03
Radio	3¼	3¼	3¼
Seven Metals	.04	3½	.04
So Shates Cons	32	27	32
Texana Oil	.06	.05	.05
Three Metals	.99	.95	.99
United Verde Ext	27½	27½	27⅝
Verde Central Copper	2⅛	2	2
Verde Mines	25	24	24

CHICAGO BOARD

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat: May	1.30⅝	1.31⅜	1.30⅛	1.30⅜
July	1.19	1.19⅛	1.17⅜	1.19⅛
Sept.	1.12⅜	1.13⅜	1.12⅛	1.13⅝
Corn: May	.58⅛	.58⅝	.58⅛	.58⅝
July	.62⅜	.62⅝	.61⅛	.62⅛
Sept	.64⅜	.64⅝	.64⅛	.64⅛
Oats: May	.38⅜	.38⅝	.36⅝	.36⅝a
July	.39¼	.39¼	.39⅛	.39⅛a
Sept.	.40⅛	.41	.40⅛	.40⅝a
Pork: May	19.75b	20.50	20.50	20.50
Lard: May	10.90b	10.97	10.90	10.90b
July	11.15	11.20	11.15	11.15b
Sept.	11.40	11.42	11.40	11.40b
Ribs: May	11.30	11.30	11.20	11.20a
July	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.55
Sept.	....	....	....	10.65n

b Bid. —Split. a Asked. n Normal.

CHICAGO CASH MARKET

Corn—
No. 3 yellow ..... 57¼@57¾
No. 2 yellow ..... 55½@56½
No. 4 yellow ..... 54 @55¼
No. 5 yellow 54
No. 6 yellow ..... 54 @54½
No. 2 white 58
No. 3 white 57¼
No. 4 white 54¼
No. 5 white 53¾
No. 6 white ..... 53¾@54

Oats—
No. 2 white ..... 37½@39
No. 3 white ..... 35¾@37¼
No. 4 white ..... 34¾@36¾

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Henry Hentz & Co., Boston)

	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev Close
May	17.90	17.70	17.78	17.81
July	17.36	17.24	17.28	17.31
Oct.	17.14	17.01	17.04	17.11
Dec.	17.07	17.04	17.06	17.03
Jan.	16.98	17.06	16.95	16.94

Spots 17.95, unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

	Open	High	Low	Close
May		16.63	16.55	16.55
July		16.59	16.52	16.52
Oct.		16.36	16.45	16.34
Dec.		15.36	15.43	15.28

LIVERPOOL COTTON

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev close
May	10.25	10.28	10.24	10.28	10.28
July	10.17	10.22	10.17	10.22	10.23
October	9.96	10.01	9.96	10.02	10.00
December	....	....	....	9.92	9.90
January	9.81	9.86	9.81	9.86	9.84

Spots 10.45d., unchanged. Sales, 8000 bales. Tone at close, steady.

COPPER METAL STRONGER

The copper metal market is stronger. A moderate amount of April copper is still to be obtained at 12 3-8 cents a pound, delivered, but little can be had under 12¾-4 cents.

NEW YORK STOCKS

	Open	High	Low	Last	Apr. 7	Apr. 6
Adams Express	62	62	62	62	67	
Adv Rumely pf	47	47	47	47	47¾	
Ajax Rubber	17⅛	17⅛	17⅝	17⅝	17	
Alas Gld Min Co	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	
All Am Cbles	109⅜	109⅝	109⅜	109⅜	110	
Allied Chm & Dye	67	68⅜	66⅜	67⅞	69⅝	
Allied Chem pf	106½	106½	106½	106½	....	
Allis-Chalmers	48¼	49⅜	47⅜	47⅜	47⅝	
Allis-Chalmers pf	93	93	93	93	92¼	
Am Ag Ch pf	66⅞	67	66⅜	67	69	
Am Bk Note Co	74	77⅛	74	77⅛	....	
Am Beech Mag	46	46⅛	46	46⅛	45⅝	
Am Brt SAF Co	62⅜	63⅜	60	60	61	
Am Br Sh Ryy pf	103	103	103	103	....	
Am Can	48⅜	49⅜	47⅝	47⅞	48	
Am Can pf	103⅝	103⅝	103	103	103⅝	
Am Car&Fdy Co	155½	155½	155½	155½	155½	
Am Chicle	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	12⅜	12⅜	
Am Cotton Oil	85	85¾	85	85¾	85¾	
Am Hide & L	15¾	15¾	15⅜	15¾	....	
Am Hide & L pf	69⅜	69⅝	69⅜	69⅜	69¾	
Am Ice	107⅜	107⅞	107	107	109¾	
Am Ice pf	80½	81	80½	81	81½	
Am Inter Corp	45¾	46¾	45	45	45¾	
Am LaFrance	11⅜	12	11⅜	12	12	
Am Lin Oil	35¾	36⅜	34⅞	35¾	35⅜	
Am Lin Oil pf	59	59	59	59	59	
Am Locomotive	112¾	113	111⅝	112⅝	112	
Am Radiator	86½	86⅝	86⅛	86¾	86⅝	
Am Saf Razor	8⅜	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
Am Ship & Com	14⅜	15⅝	14⅜	15⅝	14⅜	
Am Sm & Re	55¼	57⅜	55¼	57⅛	55⅜	
Am Sm & Ref pf	98	98⅜	98	98⅜	98⅛	
Am St Foundry	38	38	37⅜	37⅝	37⅝	
Am Sugar Ref	72⅝	72⅝	72	72⅝	72⅞	
Am Tel & Tel	121½	121⅝	120⅝	121⅛	121⅝	
Am WW 6% pf	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	....	
Am Woolen	89⅜	89⅜	88⅛	89⅛	88⅜	
Am Writ P pf	29⅜	34	59¼	34	28¾	
Am Zinc, L&S Co	16⅜	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	16	
Anaconda Cop	52⅜	52⅝	51⅜	52⅜	52⅛	
Ann Arbor pf	48¼	48⅜	48¼	48⅜	48	
Asso Dry Goods	55⅜	55⅝	55⅜	55⅝	55⅞	
AsdDry Gds 1st pf	81	81	81	81	81	
Asso Oil Co	114¾	114¾	114¼	114⅝	114⅜	
Atch T & S F	98	99⅛	97⅜	98⅜	97⅜	
Atch T & S F pf	88⅜	89	88⅜	89	88⅜	
Atlanta, B&A Ry	2¼	2¾	2¼	2¾	2⅝	
Atlanta C L R R	97	98	97	98	96	
Atlas Tack Corp	21	21	21	21	20⅞	
Atlantic Fruit	3¼	3¾	3¼	3¾	3¾	
Atl Gf & W I	33	34½	31¾	33¾	32½	
A Gf & W I pf	23¼	24	23½	24	24	
Austin-Nich	27	27⅜	26½	26⅝	27	
Austin-Nichols pf	82¾	84	82¾	83¾	82⅞	
Baldwin Loco	115½	115⅝	114¾	115	115⅝	
Balt & Ohio	43¼	43⅝	42⅞	43⅜	43⅝	
Balt & Ohio pf	59¾	60¼	59	60⅝	59¾	
Barnsdall, Class A	41¾	41⅞	40	40	41	
Barnsdall, Class B	33	33⅛	32	32⅜	33⅝	
Batopolis Min Co	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	
Beth Steel	73¾	73¾	72⅞	73	73	
Beth Steel (B)	76¾	77⅛	76	77⅛	76⅛	
Beth Steel 8%	93¾	93⅞	93¼	93¼	93	
Booth Fisheries	6⅞	7	6⅜	7	7	
Br Emp Steel	9¼	9¾	9¼	9¾	9¼	
Brit Em St 1st pf	67¾	67¾	67¼	67¾	67½	
Brit Em St 2d pf	22¾	23¼	21¾	21¾	22½	
Bklyn Ed Co	105	105⅞	105	105⅜	....	
Brook Rap Tr	21¾	24⅜	21	24	20⅜	
Brook R T ctf	20	22⅜	19⅜	22⅛	19⅜	
Bklyn Un Gas Co	93¾	93¾	93¼	93¾	94	
Brnswck T&RSC	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½	
Buffalo, R&PRy	53	53	53	53	....	
Burns Bros (A)	127	127⅜	127	127⅜	127⅜	
Burns Bro B	41¾	41¾	41	41¾	41¾	
Bush T Bldg pf	91¾	91⅞	91¾	91⅞	91¾	
Butte Cop & Z	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¾	
Butte & Super	26¾	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
Butterick	28⅜	29¾	28¼	28¼	28¾	
Cadde Con O&RG	14¾	14¾	13¾	13¾	14¾	
Callahan Mine	7⅛	7⅛	6⅞	7	7⅛	
Cal Packing Cor	78	78¼	77⅜	77⅜	78	
Cal Pet Corp	54⅞	54⅞	54¼	54¼	54⅝	
Calif Pet pf	95	95	95	95	95½	
Canadian Pac	139⅜	139⅞	138½	139⅜	138⅜	
Can Leath Co	37⅜	38⅜	37⅜	38	37⅜	
Can'l Leather pf	72	73	72	73	72½	
Cerro de Pasco	36¼	36¼	36	36	36½	
Cen-Teed Pds Cor	42¼	42¾	42¼	42¾	41¾	
Chandler Motor	78	78	76½	77	77¾	
Ches & Ohio	65	65⅜	64¾	64¾	64	
Chi & Alton	8¼	8¼	7⅜	8	8¼	
Chic & Alton pf	17	17⅜	16½	17⅛	17¼	
Chi & E Ill (n)	22¾	23⅜	22¾	23¾	22⅜	
Ch & E Ill pf n	44	44½	44	44½	43⅜	
Chi Gt Western	8¼	8¾	8¼	8¼	8¾	
Chi Gt West pf	19¾	20⅝	19¾	20	19⅝	
Chi Mil & St P	34⅝	34⅝	34⅜	34⅜	34⅛	
Chi M & St P pf	39⅞	40¼	39⅜	40	39⅝	
Chi & N'west	72	73½	71⅝	72⅝	71⅜	
Chi, R I & Pac	41¾	44⅝	41¾	44	41⅜	
Chi,R I & P 6%	81¼	81½	81¼	81¼	80⅜	
Chi,Ri&P 7% pf	94⅜	94⅝	94⅜	94⅝	94½	
Chile Copper	17⅞	17⅞	17⅜	17⅝	17⅜	
Chino Copper	27⅜	28	27⅝	27⅞	28	
C C C & St L	64½	64½	64½	64½	....	
Col Fuel & Ir C	30¾	31½	30¾	31½	31	
Col & Southern Ry	46	46⅜	46	46⅜	46⅛	
Columbia Gas	83½	83⅝	83	83⅝	84	
Columbia Graf	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3½	
Colum Graf pf	15½	15½	15¼	15½	15⅝	
Comp Tab Sec	71⅞	71⅞	70⅜	71	70⅜	
Cont Can	60¾	62	60¾	60½	62	
Cons Dis Inc	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	
Con Gas (N Y)	109¼	109¾	108½	108⅝	108⅜	
Con Textile	12⅜	13½	12⅜	13½	12⅜	
Corn Prod Ref	104⅜	104⅜	103⅜	104	103⅜	
Cosden	37½	37⅞	37	37	37¾	
Crucible Steel	60¾	63⅝	60	63⅞	60¾	
Crucible Stl pf	87¾	90	87	87⅝	86	
Cuba Cane Sug	16½	16½	15⅞	15⅞	16	
Cuba Cane S pf	35	36	35	35	37	
Cuban Am Sug	23	23½	22¾	23	23	
Cuban Am Su pf	90	90	90	90	....	
Davison Chem	64	64⅞	63¼	64⅝	60⅝	
Delaware & Hud	119½	119½	119½	119⅜	119	
Del Lack & W	114½	116	114⅜	116	116⅜	
Detroit Edison	107¾	107¾	107	107¾	106⅞	
Dome Mines	25⅛	25⅝	25⅛	25⅜	26	
Elk Horn Coal	20	20	19½	20	20	
Endicott-Joh'n	84½	84⅝	84½	84½	85	
Erie	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	12	
Erie 1 pf	20¾	20⅞	20¾	20¾	20¾	
Erie 2d pf	13¾	13⅜	13¼	13¾	13¾	
Famous Players	79½	82	78½	82	79¾	
Fam Players pf	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	....	
Fisk Rubber	16¾	17	16¾	16¾	17	
Fisher Body	108⅜	108⅞	108	108⅞	107⅛	
Fisher Body O pf	93¾	93¾	93¼	93¼	....	
Freeport-Tex	17	17	16⅞	16⅞	17⅜	
Gas Wms & Wtg	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	
Gen Asphalt	65⅞	67⅜	65¼	66¼	65¼	
Gen Asphalt pf	102	103	102	102	98⅜	
Gen Electric	161	62⅜	61	161	163	
Gen Motor	13¾	13¾	12⅞	13	12⅜	
Gen Mot 6% deb	79¾	79¾	78¾	79¼	80¼	
Gen Mot 7% deb	93	93	92¾	92¾	93¾	
Goodrich B F	39¾	40¾	39⅜	40¼	40¼	
Goodrich pf	86	86	85	85	....	
Gray & Davis	18	19¼	18	18¾	....	
Granby Consol	27¾	27¾	27	27¼	27⅜	
Grenge-Can Cop	27⅞	28⅜	27¾	27⅞	27⅝	
Gt Northern pf	72	74	72	72	72	
Gt North'n Ore	39	40⅜	39	39	38⅝	
Gman Sugar	19¼	19¾	12¾	12¾	19¼	
Gulf States St'L	75¼	83	74½	83	72	
Habirsh'w Elec	25¾	25¾	25¼	25¼	24½	
Houston Oil	78	80¼	77⅜	80	78½	
Hupp Motor Car	17¾	17¾	17⅜	17¼	17¾	
Hydraulic Steel	8	8⅜	8	8	7⅞	
Illinois Central	104½	106⅜	104½	106⅝	104½	
Indian Refng	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Indiahoma Ref	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Inspiration Cop	40⅜	40⅞	40¾	40⅝	41	
Int Cement	36	36	35¾	35⅞	36⅛	
Interboro Con	3½	4⅛	3½	4⅛	3⅝	
Interboro Cop pf	9	11⅜	8¾	11⅜	8	
Int. Combustion	57	57⅜	56¾	57	56⅞	
Inter Harv, new	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	
Int Mer Truck	38	38	37	38	38¼	
Int Si Truck pf	80⅞	80⅞	80	80⅞	81	
Int Mer Mar pf	75¾	76¼	74⅜	76	75¾	
Intern'l Nickel	17	17¼	17	17¼	16⅜	
Int Nickel pf	79	79	79	79	77⅛	
Intern'l Paper	48	48¼	47¾	48	48	
Int Paper pf, stmp	65⅜	65	65	65	65¾	
Invincible Oil	19¼	19¼	18⅝	19	19⅜	
Iron Products	33½	31½	58½	81	28	
Island Oil & T	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	
Kansas City So	27	27¾	26½	27⅜	26¾	
Kan City So pf	56¾	57	56¾	56¾	56½	
Kansas & Gulf	5¾	6¼	5¼	5¼	5⅞	
Kelsey Wheel inf	14	14	13¾	14	14½	
K Spgfld Tire	47	47	46⅜	47¼	47	
Kennecott	30¾	30¾	29⅝	29⅞	30¾	
Keystone	18¾	18⅜	18¼	18¼	18	
Kresge, S S	139	139	137	39	138	
Lackaw Ste	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼	....	
Lack Steel	51¾	53¾	51⅝	53	52	
Lake Erie & West	17	17	17	17	17	
Lake S & West pf	32	32½	31½	32	....	
Lee Tire	33⅜	33⅜	33	33	33⅜	
Lehigh Valley	62¼	64⅜	61¾	63⅜	61	
Lima Loco	111¾	111¾	110⅜	110⅜	111⅜	
Loews Inc	34⅞	35¼	34⅜	34⅞	35	
Loft Inc	13	13¼	12⅝	13	13¼	
Loose-Wiles Biso	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42⅞	
Louisv & Nashvill	116¾	116⅝	116¼	116¾	....	
Mahoning Mines	19½	19½	19½	19½	19½	
Mackay Cos	84½	84½	84½	84½	83⅝	
Mallison	19½	19½	19½	19½	20¼	
Manati Sugar	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	40	
Man Rly gtd	44½	44½	41	43¾	40½	
Man Shirt Co	39⅞	39⅞	39½	39⅝	39¾	
Market St Ry	9¼	9¼	9	8¾	9¾	
Mkt St Ry pf	44	44	44	44	40	
Mkt St Ry 2d pf	24	26	24	24¾	23	
Market St pr pf	64	64⅜	61⅞	62	63⅜	
Marland Oil	96⅞	98⅜	96⅛	98	96⅞	
Martin Rock Cor	15⅛	15⅛	15	15	16⅛	
Martin-Parry	29¾	29	28⅝	29	28⅞	
Mathieson Alka	32	32⅜	32	32⅜	32	
Max Motors, CLA	64½	65	64⅜	65	64⅜	
Maxwell Mot B	21¾	21¾	20¾	20⅝	21	
Mexican Petro	130	132½	128	131	129⅝	
Miami Copper	28¾	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	28¾	
Middle Sta's Oil	13¾	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	13¾	
Midvale Steel	34¾	34½	34	34½	34	
Minn & St L	10⅜	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	10⅜	
Minn. St P & SSM	62	62	62	62	....	
Missouri, K & T	7¾	7¾	7½	7⅝	7½	
Mo, K & T, w i	14	14	13¾	13¾	13⅞	
Mo K&T pf wi	35	35	34¾	34½	34⅜	
Missouri Pacific	23¼	23¾	22⅞	23¼	23	
Missouri Pac pf	55¼	55¾	54⅜	54⅞	54¾	
Mobile & Ohio	20	20	20	20	....	
Montana Power	67½	67¾	67¼	67½	67	
Montg'y Ward	19⅜	20¼	18⅜	19⅜	19⅜	
Mullins Body	32	32	31¾	31¾	31⅝	
Nat Acme Co	16½	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	16⅝	
Nat Cloak&S Co	42¾	42¾	41	41	40⅝	
Nat Con & Cab	2	2	2	2	1⅞	
Nat Enk&Stam Co	36¾	37⅝	36⅛	37	37	
Nat Lead Co	91	91	91	91	....	
Nat Rys of Mex	11	11	11	11	10⅜	
Nat Rys of M pf	5½	5½	5½	5½	5⅜	
Nev Cons Cp Co	15⅜	15⅜	15¼	15⅝	15½	
N O Tex & Mex	65¾	67¾	65¾	67⅜	65	
N Y Air Brake	71	71¾	71	71¾	71	
N Y Central	86	88⅝	87⅜	88⅝	88¾	
N Y O & St L	64½	64⅝	64½	64⅜	64¾	
N Y Dry Dock	31½	33¾	31½	33	....	
N Y Dock pf	54½	57	54½	57	....	
N Y N H & H	21¾	21¾	21	21⅝	21⅜	
N Y, Ont&W Ry	29½	29¾	28⅜	28⅜	29½	
N Y Shipbldg	19¾	19¾	19¾	19⅝	....	
Norfolk & West	105¾	106½	105¾	106¼	105	
North Am	57	57⅜	57	57⅜	56⅝	
North Am pf new	42½	42½	42½	42⅝	42⅜	
North Am rts	7	7	7	7	....	
North'n Pac	75¾	76⅝	75¼	76⅛	75¾	
Nova S Steel	28¾	28¾	28⅜	28⅜	28¾	
Ohio Bdy&Bl Co	12	12	12	12	12¼	
Okla Pro & Re	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	
Orpheum Cir	18¾	20⅞	18¾	20⅜	18¾	
Otis Steel	13	13¾	12¾	13¾	12¾	
Otis Steel pf	62	62	62	62	....	
Owens Bottle	31⅜	31⅜	31	31	30	
Pacific Dev Corp	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	9	
Pacific G&El Co	69¾	69¾	68	68	69⅜	
Pacific Mail	14¾	15	14¾	15	15	
Pacific Oil	54½	54⅝	53⅜	54⅛	54¾	
Pan Am P & T	60	61⅞	59¾	61⅜	60	
Pan Am Pet B	54¾	54⅞	53⅜	54⅜	54	
Parish & Bingham	13⅜	14	13⅜	13⅜	....	
Pennsylvania	42⅜	43	42¾	43	42¾	
Penn Sea Stl Cor	9	10⅜	8¾	10¼	8¾	
People's Gas	62⅞	62⅞	62⅛	62⅛	62⅜	
Pere Marquette	29½	29⅞	29¼	29¾	29¼	
Pere Mar pf	68¼	67¾	67	67	66¾	
Pere Marq pr pf	71	71	71	71	71¾	
Philadelphia Co	38⅜	39	38	38⅝	38¼	
Phillips-Jones	94⅞	94⅞	94	94	....	
Phillips Pet Co	36⅜	36⅞	36⅜	36⅞	36⅝	
Pierce-Arrow	20	20	19¾	20	19⅞	
Pierce-Arrow pf	40⅜	40⅞	39½	40	39¾	
Pierce Oil	9⅜	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¾	
Pierce Oil pf	55	55	55	55	55¾	
Pitts Coal	61⅞	61⅞	61¾	61⅜	65½	
Pitts & W Va	31	31½	30⅜	31	30⅜	
Pitts & WVa pf	81	81	81	81	81	
Pond Crk Cl Co	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	17⅞	
Pressed Stl C Co	77	77	76	76	76¾	
Producers & Re	27	27¾	27	27¾	27	
Public Serv Cor	85⅝	85⅝	84⅞	85	85⅛	
Pullman	123¾	123¾	123	123¼	123¾	
Punta Sugar	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	40⅝	41⅜	
Pure Oil	31¾	31⅞	31	31¾	31¾	
Pure Oil 8% pf	101	101⅜	101	101⅛	101	
Rand Mines	2⅝	2⅝	25	25	....	
Ry Steel Spring	99¼	100	99¼	100	99¼	
Ray Con	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
Reading	78½	79⅛	78	79	77¾	
Reading 1st pf	45	45	45	45	44¾	
Reading 2d pf	48¾	48¾	48¼	48¾	....	
Remington Typ	36⅝	36⅝	35¾	35¾	35¾	
Replogles Steel	34½	35⅝	33¾	34	34⅝	
Rep Motor Truck	7¼	7½	7¼	7½	7⅝	
Rep Iron & St	54⅝	54⅝	53¾	53¾	54⅝	
Rep Iron & St pf	78½	78⅞	78¾	78¾	78½	
Robert Reis & Co	18¾	18¾	18½	18½	18	
Royal Dutch NY	60⅜	60⅜	59⅝	60	59⅜	
Rutland RR pf	33	33	33	33	35½	
St Joseph Lead	14	14	14	14	14	
St Lou&SF RR	30⅝	30⅝	29⅞	30⅜	30¼	
St L Southwestn	30	30¾	29⅞	30	30½	
St Louis S W pf	43⅜	44½	43⅜	44	44	
Santa Ce SuCorp	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Savage Arms	20½	20½	20	20	21¼	
Saxon Motor	4¼	4¾	4¼	4¾	4¼	
Seaboard Air L	5¾	6	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Seaboard A L pf	11	11¼	10⅝	11¼	10⅜	
Sears-Roebuck	76½	76⅞	75⅞	76	76¼	
Seneca-Copper	13	13⅜	13	13¾	13⅜	
Shell Trans & T	44⅝	45	44	44¾	44⅝	
Sinclair Oil	26¼	26⅜	25⅝	25⅝	26	
Sloss, Shfld&SIC	44¼	44⅞	41¾	44⅝	43¼	
S-Sh St & I pf	70¾	71	70¼	70¾	....	
South Pacific	88	89	87⅜	89	88	
South Railway	23¾	23⅞	23¾	23⅝	23¾	
Southern Ry pf	54

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

EARNINGS OF THE GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.

Strong Cash Position Shown in Company's Annual Report Just Issued

The report of the General Electric Company for the 1921 calendar year, just issued, shows net profits available for dividends of $21,652,812. On the $172,194,200 stock outstanding Dec. 31, 1921, this is equal to 12.6 per cent. It compares with $22,132,288, equal to 15.8 per cent on $139,026,900 stock in 1920, and with $25,077,970, equal to 20.8 per cent on $120,557,200 stock in 1919.

Sales of the year totaled $221,007,992 as compared with $275,758,487 in 1920, $229,979,983 in 1919, and $216,815,277 in 1918.

The net value of orders received by the company in the year 1921 was $179,732,000, compared with $318,470,438 in 1920 and $237,623,932 for the year 1919. At the end of the year the amount of orders unfilled after eliminating all cancellations was $45,391,000, as against $111,778,000 at the close of 1920.

Income Account

The income account compares as follows:

	1921	1920
Net sales	$221,007,992	$275,758,487
Oper expenses	*199,321,808	249,298,429
Oper income	21,678,633	26,460,057
Other income	6,478,984	8,960,558
Net income	28,155,867	34,420,615
Interest	2,802,855	4,286,327
Invss tsec res	3,700,000	
Taxes		9,000,000
Pref avail for div.	21,652,812	22,132,288
Cash div	13,409,522	10,656,222
Surplus	8,243,290	11,476,065
Prev surplus	70,048,619	64,010,245
Stock div	6,746,114	6,437,700
Sundry adjust	1,412,865	
Total surplus	70,126,921	70,048,610

*Including federal taxes.

BALANCE SHEET

The balance sheet of the General Electric Company (including the International General Electric Company) for the year ending Dec. 31, 1921, compares:

ASSETS

	1921	1920
Bldg plants	$66,967,295	$68,536,623
Real est	1,696,806	1,407,363
Pat & fat	1	1
Patents	1	1
Investments	75,256,353	63,766,645
Securities	64,343,189	118,109,174
Wk in prog	6,314,784	5,543,624
Mis assets	52,516,903	64,982,689
Adv to pub cos	2,815,155	3,097,614
Cash	39,333,633	22,240,767
U S govt securs	23,662,912	
Notes & acc	2,634,375	5,111,637
Library Glass contct	2,265,000	2,265,000
Mis rec depos with		
War Fin Corp		10,796,527
Total	$328,274,495	$374,837,625

LIABILITIES

	1921	1920
Stock issued	$132,183,500	$32,129,500
Notes pay		45,979,357
Accts pay	9,495,261	17,026,692
Taxes accrued	7,399,051	14,256,554
Interest due	4,626,610	2,562,900
Divs pub to adj	2,043,770	1,114,951
Int accrued	794,043	757,335
Res for pfd stock		417,000
Accts pay cash	2,422,804	2,726,316
Trade sale agmt		2,279,275
Library G. con	2,265,000	2,265,000
Res for contracts	15,514,735	17,145,642
Pay money	225,000	675,000
U S Gov loan	1,500,000	1,500,000
War Fin Corp loans		10,796,527
Div pay stock	2,422,804	2,726,316
Cap stock issued	172,194,200	139,026,900
Gen reserve	12,979,279	10,700,000
Total sur	70,126,921	70,048,610
Total	$328,274,495	$374,837,625

Chairman Coffin's Remarks

Chairman Coffin says, in part:

For the first quarter of 1922 orders received have been at an annual rate in excess of $200,000,000.

Unfilled orders at the close of the year, after eliminating cancellations, were $45,391,000 for large apparatus, compared with $111,778,000 at the end of 1920.

In accordance with the announcement made in the last annual report, the accounts of the International General Electric Company, Inc., are excluded from this report. In any comparisons made with the reports for 1919 and 1920, this fact should be borne in mind. The capital stock of the International Company owned by the General Electric Company is included in its investment securities, in the balance sheet.

Net expenditures for additional land, buildings, machinery and other manufacturing equipment during 1921 were $3,907,123, a considerable part of which was for equiment of special character and subject to early obsolescence in the event of changes in design.

There has been written off plant accounts, as a whole, the sum of $3,686,530.

Book Value of Plants

On Jan. 31, 1893, the book value of the manufacturing plants was	$3,958,528
During the 28 years ended Dec. 31, 1920, additional expenditures were made aggregating	178,218,583
Expended during 1921 (net)	3,907,123
Total	191,176,245
Written off or carried to gen plant res during 29 years	124,220,949
Net book value of all plants at Dec. 31, 1921	66,957,295

Investment securities have been carefully revalued by a committee of your board and a reserve of $3,700,000 has been established to safeguard your interest in associated manufacturing and selling companies against inventory or other shrinkages. They are now carried at a net value of $75,256,353.

During the year, United States debt certificates and Victory notes were purchased at a cost of $23,882,912. These securities, together with the cash balance of $39,333,633 show the strong cash position of your company.

All notes payable were canceled during the year.

The number of stockholders at Dec. 31, 1921, was 27,890, of whom 13,987 were women.

LONDON STOCKS CONTINUE DISPLAY OF STRONG TONE

LONDON, April 7—Although trading in securities on the stock exchange here was somewhat less active today because of the customary week-end absentees, the undertone of the markets continued robust. Sentiment throughout the city remains cheerful.

There was a broader demand for industrial issues, with the feeling confident. Hudson Bay was 6⅛. Further improvement in the crude article imparted additional firmness to rubber shares.

The oil group was strong, with business brisk. Royal Dutch touched 40½, Shell Transport & Trading 5⅛, and Mexican Eagle 5 11-16.

Confidence prevailed in the gilt-edge section, which was steadier. French loans were sluggish but well maintained. Operations in Kaffirs were confined to professional trading but prices were sustained.

Changes in home rails were narrow and mixed, owing to adjustment. Dollar descriptions were quiet and unchanged. Argentine rails were hard, with moderate trading.

Consols for money were 57¾, Grand Trunk 1½, De Beers 10⅜, Rand Mines 2¼. Money 2½ per cent. Discount rates, short and three months' bills 2¾ @13-16 per cent.

FINANCING IN MARCH UNUSUALLY HEAVY

Corporate financing in March was unusually heavy and covered a broad field. The aggregate of bonds, notes and stock issued was $281,151,390, compared with $127,321,060 in February and $164,601,000 in March, 1921.

While new loans were floated at a lower average interest rate, many issues were put out at 7 per cent and 8 per cent, indicating the investment market must still absorb considerable new issues before easier money is reflected in new financing.

Industrial issues led, with $151,275,440, followed by public utilities with $71,446,850 and railroad issues with $58,429,100.

The largest bond issue in March was Sinclair Oil Company, $45,000,000 7 per cent bonds. Missouri Pacific Company sold $18,000,000 6 per cent bonds. Other large issues were Willys-Overland Company $16,500,000 7 per cent bonds; North American Edison Company $14,000,000 6 per cent bonds and Pure Oil Company $12,897,500 stock.

Approximately $92,733,000 out of the total of $281,151,300, or 32.9 per cent, was for retiring maturing securities. This compares with $127,321,000, or 15.3 per cent in February, and $14,122,000, or 9.7 per cent in March, 1921.

There were also sold in this country $41,975,000 foreign issues, exclusive of government offerings, bringing the grand total up to $678,813,650.

BIG IMPROVEMENT IN GLASS INDUSTRY

PITTSBURGH, April 7—It is the consensus in the glass industry that April will witness an upward movement in demand, and before it is out orders for most kinds of glass and glass products will be equal to manufacturing capacity. Glass used in building is feeling the impress of enlarged construction operations. The demand for bottles and containers of all kinds has improved.

In window glass there is a noticeable tendency, the first time in several years, to place contracts in advance of needs. Great improvement in demand for plate glass is expected this month and next. Those who have not anticipated their needs may have difficulty in obtaining popular sizes in required quantities.

DEPOSIT CHANGES OF TWO BIG BANKS

On March 10 the National City Bank of New York had gross deposits, including foreign branches, of $613,746,000. The Guaranty Trust Company had $479,148,000, or $134,598,000 less. These figures represent an interesting change from reports issued in February of last year, when deposits of the Guaranty stood at $620,592,000, while the City had $582,692,000. Statements show the nation's biggest trust company has lost about $141,000,000 in deposits, against a gain of about $31,000,000 for the biggest national bank. The City Bank's statement last year showed condition as of Feb. 21, while the Guaranty Trust's statement showed condition on Feb. 28. Both banks have considerable foreign interests and charge-offs for actual and possible losses on foreign operations.

MODERATE GAINS IN GRAIN MARKET

CHICAGO, April 7—Moderate upturns in wheat resulted in the early trading today from firmness of quotations at Liverpool. Uncertainty over the government crop report due this afternoon made offerings light. The opening, which varied from unchanged figures to ⅝c higher, with May 1.30½ to 1.30¾, and July 1.19 to 1.19¼, was followed by an advance to well above yesterday's finish.

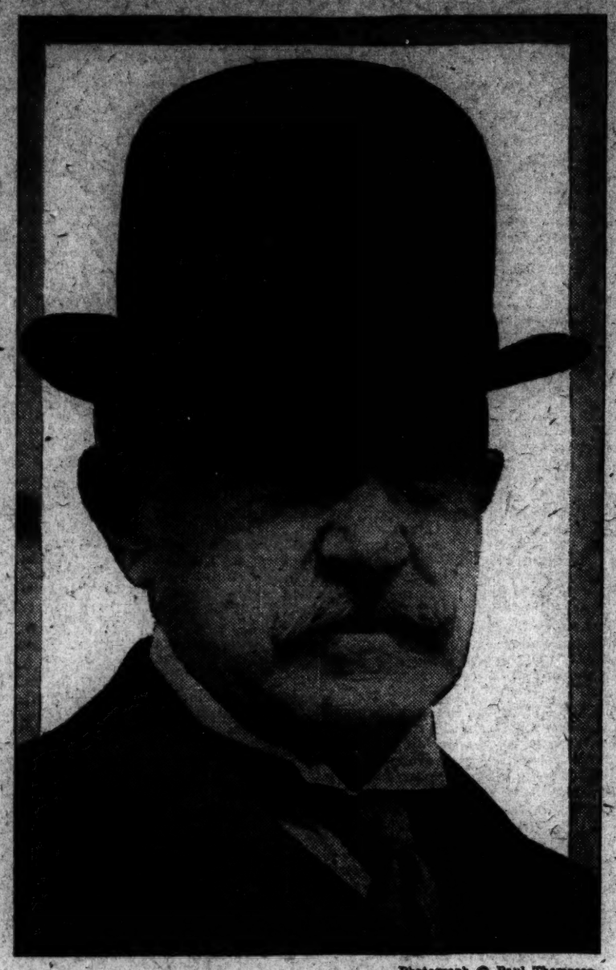
After opening unchanged to ⅝c higher, July 62½ to 62¼, corn recorded slight general gains.

Oats started unchanged to ⅛c off, July 29¼, and then went upward with other cereals.

Provisions were a little lower.

RUSSIA'S DEBT TO BE PAID

WASHINGTON, April 7—The Russian debt to the United States approximates $200,000,000, which includes sums advanced to the Government of the former Tsar and the Kerensky provisional government. The subject, it is understood, of refunding Russia's external debt to the Allies will be taken up at Genoa, and it is said officially that the debt to the United States by Russia will be paid just as soon as it is paid other Allied powers.



Photograph © Paul Thompson

John Hays Hammond

One of the foremost mining engineers in the world is John Hays Hammond. After graduating from Yale in 1876 he attended the Royal School of Mines at Freiberg, Saxony. Returning to America he began in California the career which was to bring him fame and fortune. His first professional trip on foreign soil was into Mexico, and it proved to be very thrilling as well as successful.

In the following years Mr. Hammond traveled in many parts of the world, his experiences in South Africa having been accompanied by numerous hardships and misadventures. His interest in irrigation has done much to reclaim the arid regions of the United States.

NEW HAVEN ROAD OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1921

Annual Report Says Motor Trucks Have Made Vast Inroads on Traffic

Net income of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company during the year 1921, after charges, was $15,326,635, excluding a government lap-over item of $1,205,012, according to the annual report of the road issued today by President Edward J. Pearson. This compares with a deficit after charges of $27,420,024 in 1920, not including Government guarantees.

President Pearson says in the report that motor truck competition has caused the road to discontinue certain lines, and he urges the shipping public to use the railroads that operate in "rain or shine" and not motor trucks, which operate when weather conditions permit.

"During the past few years," says the report, "motor trucks have made extensive inroads on short-haul, less-than-carload traffic, a character of competition that is difficult to meet pending the development of their regulation and taxation.

Trucks Take "Cream"

"At present the trucks generally take only the cream of the traffic, leaving to the railroad the less profitable business, coupled with the necessity of performing continuous service at all times, of readiness to handle excess traffic, and to operate during unfavorable weather, when motor trucks cannot or will not run.

"The trucks sap the revenues; whereas the railroad cannot proportionally reduce its costs of operation. Under these conditions, the public to a considerable extent is supporting duplicate systems of transportation—one compelled to operate at all times, the other free to act on its owner's pleasure.

"The automobile has made inroads on passenger traffic, more particularly on local travel between near-by stations. This has resulted in the withdrawal of some passenger service, not, however, until after the traffic had become seriously reduced. Attention is being given to self-propelled motor cars, three such being experimentally in service."

Economies Effected

The operating revenues for the year were $116,405,232, a decrease of $7,107,077, or 5.76 per cent less than in 1920. The freight revenue decreased $1,754,989, or 3.17 per cent. There were 21,980,235 tons of revenue freight carried during the year. This was a decrease of 5,605,180 tons. The number of tons of revenue freight carried one mile was 2,493,064,467, a decrease of 315,336,940 ton miles, or 11.23 per cent.

Passenger revenue decreased $1,336,500, or 2.56 per cent. There were 90,515,074 revenue passengers carried during the year, a decrease of 16,032,665 passengers. The total number of revenue passengers carried one mile was 1,891,343,238, a decease of 262,615,627, or 12.19 per cent.

The number of employees on Dec. 31, 1921, was 29,835, or 7347 less than the previous year, and the total charges for the year, for all classes of labor paid for directly were $59,385,823, a decrease of $19,193,328, or 24.43 per cent, as compared with the preceding year. There were 8596, or 22.30 per cent fewer employees on Dec. 31, 1921, than Dec. 31, 1917, but pay rolls were $21,228,312 greater, an increase of 55.63 per cent.

Income Compared

Expenditures in 1921 for fuel and material of all kinds, except new equipment, amounted to approximately $30,400,000, a decrease of $13,600,000.

	1921	1920
Oper revenue	$116,405,233	$123,512,310
Oper expenses	106,402,295	126,346,383
Net revenue	10,002,937	*2,834,073
Tax accruals	4,443,275	4,500,174
Uncollected rev.	45,722	15,687
Oper income	5,513,941	*7,349,935
Other income	7,465,815	7,926,145
Gross income	12,979,756	576,210
Deductions	28,306,391	27,996,234
Net income	*15,326,635	*27,420,024
Gov guaranty	†1,205,012	22,798,518
Net corp income	*14,121,623	*4,621,505

*Deficit.

†Lap-over items audited during year but applying to federal control or guaranty periods.

The balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1922, compares:

ASSETS

	1921	1920
Road	$131,728,916	$160,505,026
Equipment	97,226,539	82,786,386
Imp leased prop	10,826,713	9,609,028
Sinking funds	30,740	28,941
Mis phys prop	3,630,036	3,722,130
Grand Cen term	5,126,188	5,072,324
Stock in hd of trus unpledged	67,767,399	67,767,616
Stocks—pledged	29,288,175	8,194,561
do unpledged	30,714,444	51,683,058
Bonds—pledged	21,340,027	19,150,027
do unpledged	16,368,516	19,961,018
Notes—pledged	15,000,000	15,000,000
do unpledged	16,798,519	17,019,553
Advs-unpledged	3,153,286	3,809,305
Miscellaneous	....	686,713
Current assets—		
Cash	$10,306,046	$5,383,337
Special depos	1,641,865	1,563,619
Due from agents	170,583	506,232
Misc accts rec	3,059,686	6,593,956
Mat and sup	14,819,089	16,877,343
Int and divs rec	733,035	511,458
Loans and bills rec	25,450	25,731
Rents rec	1,983	.....
Other cur assets	38,808	158,264
Tot cur assets	30,296,552	34,614,893
Tot def assets	31,127,202	37,154,409
Tot unadj cred	3,294,302	2,035,040
Total	$568,718,063	$538,350,034

LIABILITIES

Capital stock	$157,117,900	$157,117,900
Prem on stock	19,382,337	19,282,337
Grants-construc	125,843	85,773
Mortge bonds	56,933,000	56,974,000
Debentures	157,642,262	157,742,262
Equip obligatns	9,614,800	10,786,500
Misc obligatns	76,938,500	87,103,500
Non-neg debt to affiliated cos	1,348,669	1,348,669
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Loans & nts pay	3,155,000	5,272,000
Service bal	10,834,178	11,762,523
Acct & wgs pay	4,101,353	7,397,646
Misc accts pay	55,000	2,007,162
Divs & Int unpd	1,524,170	1,442,863
Fund debt unpd	4,000	6,512
Int accrued	2,299,625	2,951,167
Rents accrued	471,538	471,538
Oth current liab	562,943	651,101
Total cur liab	29,009,315	26,691,516
Total def liab	42,656,354	34,245,858
Total unadj cred	34,147,385	7,980,734
Accr dep—equipt	.....	15,627,329
Accr dep—struct	.....	596,681
Eq. per prop leased	9,508,469	9,513,069
Add to prop through inc & surp	26,147,054	330,247
Profit & loss	*19,839,491	*31,324,595
Total	$568,718,063	$538,350,034

*Deficit. †1921 figures included under unadjusted credits.

CASH REGISTERS IN DEMAND

DAYTON, O., April 7—Sales of cash registers last month were the largest since October, officials of the National Cash Register Company state. The business in March was four times in excess of March of last year.

EXTENT OF RISE OF SECURITIES SINCE JULY, 1914

Tremendous Expansion in Market Values Following War Outbreak

The following table gives the closing prices of leading New York stocks five years ago, April 5, 1917, the day before the United States declared war on Germany (April 6, 1917). It also gives the closing prices July 30, 1914, the day the New York Stock Exchange closed on account of the outbreak of the European war. The close, April 5, 1922, is also given:

	Jy 30 1914	Ap 5 1917	Ap 5 1922
CAN STOCKS			
Continental Can	35	51½	61⅝
American Can	19½	43	41⅛
ELECTRIC STOCKS			
General Electric	139	164	164
Westinghouse	32⅝	59½	40½
TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH			
American Tel	114	124½	120⅝
Western Union	54	96⅛	97⅛
COPPER STOCKS			
American Smelters	52½	101½	55⅛
Anaconda	25	81⅜	52⅜
Utah	46	112⅜	65⅜
PAPER STOCKS			
American Writing pfd	10½	46	28⅜
International Paper	6⅝	39½	47
STEAMSHIP STOCKS			
Atlantic Gulf	..	108	32⅝
Marine	1⅞	33	17½
Marine pfd	6⅞	87⅛	74½
COAL STOCKS			
Burns Bros	..	116	..
Pittsburgh	18½	45⅛	62¼
RUBBER STOCKS			
Goodrich	20	53½	40¼
Kelly	..	59⅝	47½
United States Rubber	45⅝	57	64⅝
CHAIN STORES STOCKS			
Woolworth	90	138	162
MOTOR STOCKS			
Chandler	*99	72	77⅜
General	*36⅞	115⅜	12½
Studebaker	28	94⅞	117⅛
GAS STOCKS			
Brooklyn	117	118	93½
Consolidated	116½	119½	109
Peoples	106	91	82¾
LEATHER STOCKS			
Amer. Hide & Leather	3¼	14⅛	15⅜
Central	28	90¼	37⅛
FOOD STOCKS			
Corn Products	7⅛	24½	104⅛
National Biscuit	120	114⅜	..
United States Food	11	18½	5⅜
CHEMICAL STOCKS			
Amer. Ag. Chemical	50⅛	89	40⅛
Va. Carolina Chemical	21	40½	35
TEXTILE STOCKS			
American Woolen	12	51¼	53½
Associated Dry Goods	..	12	56⅛
SUGAR STOCKS			
American Beet	19	96⅜	41½
American	100	111⅝	72⅜
Cuba Cane	..	46½	16½
NEW YORK TRACTION STOCKS			
Third Avenue	33	38⅜	20¼
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	79	87½	18¼
Interborough	11	12⅜	2¼
Manhattan	128¼	124	40½
OIL STOCKS			
Mexican Petroleum	53	89⅜	124
Sinclair	..	56⅜	25¼
Texas Co	113	†321¼	45¾
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS			
American Cotton Oil	32	41	24⅞
American Linseed	7⅛	19¼	34½
National Lead	41⅝	56½	90¼
Pullman	153⅜	160¼	123½
Sears Roebuck	170¼	187¼	76¾
Wells Fargo	80	101	..
STEEL AND EQUIPMENTS			
American Car & Foundry	44½	67⅜	155
American Locomotive	20¼	68¾	111½
Baldwin	41	59¼	114⅝
Bethlehem Steel	†30	136⅜	74⅜
Crucible	15⅝	66⅜	60¼
Lackawanna Steel	26½	84⅜	51¼
Midvale	..	59⅜	33¾
Republic	18½	80	53⅜
U. S. Steel	51⅞	113	97⅛
RAILROAD STOCKS			
Atchison	89⅝	102⅜	97⅞
Baltimore & Ohio	72	78	42¼
Canadian Pacific	157½	160½	157½
Chesapeake & Ohio	41½	59⅛	64
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	35¼	18½	24½
Delaware & Hudson	140	136⅜	117⅜
Chicago North Western	126	113½	72
Great Northern pfd	114	112⅜	71⅜
Lehigh Valley	61	65½	60⅜
Louisville & Nashville	127	130	..
New Haven	51	44	20¼
New York Central	80	94¼	87⅝
Norfolk & Western	97½	130	104
Northern Pacific	93¾	105⅜	75¼
Pennsylvania	52½	53	42⅝
Reading	70	95¼	75½
Southern Pacific	84⅞	95¼	87⅞
Southern Railway	17¼	27⅞	22⅛
Union Pacific	131½	137¾	134⅝

* Old stock. † Par 100.

BUSINESS BETTER IN THE NORTHWEST

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 7—Distinct business improvement is evident at the close of the first quarter. Vice-President Wold of the Northwestern National Bank, former governor of the Minnesota Federal Reserve Bank, says feeling throughout Minnesota, Dakota, and Montana is much better, reflecting usual sentimental improvement with opening of spring farm activity.

Treasurer Pillsbury of Munsingwear Company, one of the largest industries in Minneapolis, says reports from salesmen indicate business in knitwear will be good this year.

From the beginning of the milling year, September, to March 18, Minneapolis mills produced 8,883,340 barrels of flour, compared with 8,350,055 for the corresponding period of the year before, an increase of more than 500,000 barrels.

The Minneapolis Steel & Machinery Company reports a big increase in demand for structural steel and an advance of 25 per cent in price.

Retail business in general is good. Prices are much lower than a year ago, and buyers generally seem to have gotten over the idea there is anything to be gained by waiting.

SHOE BUYERS PLACE DELAYED ORDERS

HAVERHILL, April 7 (Special) — Many shoe buyers have been in the city during the past few days looking for floor goods. They represent concerns which delayed placing orders for spring goods and now must have immediate supplies. Practically no goods are available from the floors. Firms, however, that have stock departments are prepared to supply the demand and are doing an excellent business, both in novelties and in staples.

Several local firms have been experimenting with velvet slippers and have offered several lines in this material to the trade. The type is not found practical, and the response has been meagre.

Production of white shoe footwear is passing all records. Local firms on white goods are utilizing every available bit of floor space.

ORE DIVIDEND IS A PART OF SURPLUS

ST. PAUL, April 7—It is understood that the $2 semi-annual dividend on Great Northern Ore certificates of beneficial interest was maintained by dipping into surplus. Leases of the corporation carry minimum royalties, but as 1921 iron ore mining operations wee bleow nomal, use of some surplus is believed to have been required to maintain the rate. The outlook for 1922 is declared good. Northern Minnesota ore mining companies have announced they will operate on a 50 per cent basis to start. Should demand increase, larger operations may be expected.

INSURANCE WRITING GAINS

DETROIT, April 6—Indicative of the continued up-building of business conditions in Michigan, the report of the Detroit Life Insurance Company is worthy of comment. It reports new business written during the first quarter of 1922 of $3,511,000. The record for March was $1,200,000. The showing of $3,511,000 compares with $2,452,000 of new business during the similar period last year. The $1,200,000 for March compares with $1,025,000 in March, 1921.

PAPER CONCERN'S PROFIT DROPS

The St. Maurice Paper Company, a subsidary of the Union Bag & Paper Company, reports for the calendar year 1921 a net profit after adjustment of wood inventory of $3487, compared with a profit of $1,769,988 in 1920.

Miscellaneous Bonds

(Quoted by Curtis & Sanger)

Company—	Maturity	Bid	Ask	Approx Yld
Am Thread 6s	Aug 1, '29	100⅛	101¼	5.80
Anaconda Cop 6s	Jan 1, '29	98⅜	99¼	6.15
do 7s	Jan 1, '29	102⅜	103¼	6.35
Armour & Co 7s	Jly 15, '30	102⅝	103⅛	6.50
Beth Stl Equip 7s	Oct 1, '35	101⅜	102½	6.70
Brklyn Edison 6s	Jan 1, '30	100	100⅜	5.85
do 7s	Jan 1, '30	105	106	6.00
Diamond M 7½s	Nov 1, '35	107¼	108	6.60
Duquesne Lt 6s	Jly 1, '49	101½	102	5.85
E Mass St R 4½s	Jan 1, '48	61	65	7.60
do 6s	Jan 1, '25	77	81	7.70
do 5s	Jan 1, '48	66	70	7.70
Galena Sig O 7s	Apr 1, '39	101⅜	102⅜	6.80
Ga R&P 1st rf 5s	Apr 1, '54	87½	89	5.75
H J Heins 7s	Dec 1, '30	104¼	104⅝	6.25
Hood Rubber 7s	Dec 1, '36	96½	97	7.35
Intl Cot Mills 7s	Dec 1, '29	98	100	7.00
Kennect Cop 6s	Dec 1, '29	102½	103¼	5.45
Laclede G L 7s	Jan 1, '29	98⅛	98⅜	7.25
Minn G E 1st 5s	Dec 1, '34	93	96	5.45
Morris&Co 7½s	Sept 1, '30	103½	104½	6.80
Nat Clk & St 8s	Sept 1, '30	103	104	7.35
Robert Gair 7s	Jan 1, '37	95½	96¼	7.40
Seattle El 1st 5s	Feb 1, '30	94	96	5.65
St O of Cal 7s	Jan 1, '31	106	106½	6.00
do of N Y 7s	Jan 2, 25-'31	104½	108½	...
So Cal Edisn 6s	Feb 1, '44	100	100½	5.85
Union Tk C 7s	Aug 1, '30	102⅜	103½	6.45
Va-Car Ch 7½s	Nov 1, '32	94⅜	95½	8.10

BANK OF GERMANY REPORTS

BERLIN, April 7—The Bank of Germany report for the week compares (in marks):

	This week	Last week
Coin	1,016,200,000	1,009,200,000
Gold	996,900,000	995,700,000
Bills	2,151,700,000	1,592,400,000
Treas bills	146,531,200,000	126,160,400,000
Advances	20,700,000	20,500,000
Investments	205,900,000	198,700,000
State dep	7,743,700,000	5,286,900,000
Private dep	25,614,600,000	18,125,500,000
Treas certif	6,272,800,000	5,807,300,000
Securities	11,823,400,000	8,324,000,000
Circulation	130,671,400,000	115,375,800,000
Other liabilities	3,695,300,000	4,027,000,000
Bank rate	5%	5%
Loan bur notes	8,700,600,000	8,045,500,000

This week's increase of 767,900,000 marks in notes is the largest on record.

TRADE CONDITIONS PUZZLING COTTON CLOTH MILL OWNERS

Imports and Exports of Goods Gain, and While Mills Curtail, Price of Cotton Stays Up

How much of the current depression in the cotton cloth market is due to imports? Manufacturers point to the marked increase in receipts since the first of the year as evidence that imports have something to do with the slack demand of finishing concerns and retail stores for American-made goods.

Another puzzle the cotton mill men have been trying to solve is the fact that cotton stays up in price and goods stay down, despite the sweeping curtailment of mill output.

The output is curtailed, because of no market and because of strikes. The mills have been so hard hit by the depression that they have ordered wage cuts. But many thousands of workers are not taking the reduction without a strike.

Cotton Firm

Spot cotton has held quite constantly a little above 18 cents a pound for a month, despite the great shrinkage in mill consumption. The weather must be regarded as the main influence, with an excess of rain, particularly in the western sections of the cotton belt, retarding work on plantations.

There is a better tone abroad, both politically and financially, with the exchanges improving, which may lead to larger exports and offset mill strikes and coal strikes here. Exports from Aug. 1 to March 31, are 400,000 bales or 11 per cent above a year ago. Some mill men think that an early collapse of textile labor troubles might send cotton up two cents or more.

The sagging prices and dull markets for cotton goods in this country form a phenomenon that perhaps has behind it more than an insistence on low prices by the purchasers of dry goods in a "thrift era." If report is true, both finishing concerns and retail stores on this side have recently been large importers of foreign goods, quoted at low prices which are further accentuated by the premium on the dollar.

Imports Compared

In the latest detailed trade figures, for January, there appear such import figures as the following:

Cloth, yards—	1922	1921
January	16,086,754	3,967,652
Seven months	81,812,547	54,810,538
Embroideries, yards—		
January	3,192,392	669,575
Seven months	27,008,636	12,982,915
Lace and lace articles, yards—		
January	21,064,444	10,006,948
Seven months	251,002,945	87,602,258
Stockings, dozen—		
January	137,507	28,172
Seven months	653,298	204,858

The progressive increase indicated by these import figures is understood to have been carried considerably further in the two months since January. How far, it will remain for later commerce totals to disclose in detail. That increase may suggest in part why the cotton goods market droops while thousands of spindles are idle and while strikers parade before mill gates.

Thus a present or prospective expansion in exports has apparently much to do with the firmness in raw cotton, and a similar development in imports with the dullness and depression in domestic cotton goods. As regards the latter, is there perhaps also a tariff significance?

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EXPLANATIONS BEING MADE FOR E. S. MONTAGU'S FALL

Career Said to Be Unique in English History, Lord Grey Furnishing the Nearest Parallel

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 14—There is no parallel in English history to the career of E. S. Montagu as Secretary of State for India. Lord Grey, at the Colonial Office in the mid-Victorian era, furnishes the nearest, but his theories, while they irritated opinion overseas, did no great harm.

Mr. Montagu was invested with responsibility for India when her important position in the Empire was beginning to be recognized and her political aloofness was so much a thing of the past that she was, as Lord Curson once said, "in the vortex of world politics." Of Mr. Montagu's sincerity there was no doubt. His interest and devotion to India were almost a passion. In a time when political ideals are so often sacrificed to opportunism he was true to his with unswerving fidelity. Indeed, that fidelity is given as a possible explanation of his breach of constitutional practice in publishing the now historic telegram. The other explanation, which does not ascribe mean motives to Mr. Montagu, is that he "did not realize the gravity of the step he was taking."

No Dominion Status

But from his own defense of his action there is a third explanation arising out of his conception of India's place in the Empire. He said that "In international affairs India, as a reward for its services in the war, was given Dominion status." This was incorrect, as is evidenced by the Hon. Srinivasa Sastra, who, in his speech at the opening of the imperial conference last summer, said: "That I can't fail to remember that the position that we (Indians) occupy here is not comparable by any means to those positions occupied by our colleagues from the dominions. They are called here by virtue of their being prime ministers. We come by nomination from our Government. We realize that that makes a great difference in our status." Yet Mr. Montagu, Secretary of State for India, justifies his action in publishing views calculated to force the hands of the British Government on the eve of delicate negotiations by affirming that India has "Dominion status."

Apparently Mr. Montagu has seen India thus so often in his mind's eye that he has come to take it for granted that she is, practically, a Dominion now. No other explanation is adequate to account not only for his present action, but for his rebuke to Mr. Churchill with regard to his speech on Indians in the Kenya Colony. Mr. Montagu was able on both these occasions, as well as on many others of lesser import, to persuade himself that he was taking up the attitude on behalf of India that a Prime Minister would take up on behalf of a Dominion. He suggests as much in his defense when he asks: "Would the Government of Canada, would the Government of South Africa, would the Government of Australia, have sat silent when peace—so-called peace—was destroying the internal peace of the country they were governing?"

Overstepped Traditions

The tradition of British statesmanship at home and overseas is that nothing should be said or done in one part of the Empire that would cause embarrassment in another part. No Dominion Premier would allow such a telegram to be published as the one Mr. Montagu allowed to be published, because he would not dare so to flout public opinion. The relations between the dominions and Great Britain are maintained because they are based on a spirit of friendly cooperation.

The truth is Mr. Montagu in his zeal, has not only assumed that India has dominion status, but assumed that, as such, she could, through him, act without any reference to the interests and susceptibilities of other parts of the Empire. His fall is being discussed from all points of view, personal, political, imperial, Indian, but none of them go to the root of the matter. Mr. Montagu had to go because he allowed his ideal to carry him beyond the support of public opinion.

PROFESSOR VAN DYKE IS REAPPOINTED

NEW YORK, April 5—Reappointment of Prof. Paul Van Dyke of Princeton University as director of the continental division of the American University Union in Europe was announced today by Dr. John W. Cunliffe, secretary of the union.

Dr. Horatio S. Krans was again named assistant director of the union, of which Harry Pratt Judson, president of the University of Chicago, is the head, and which is described as a bond between the universities of the United States and those of European nations.

BRITISH LIQUOR TRADE DECLINES

Expenditure for Intoxicants and Number of Arrests Less During 1921

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 17—The outstanding facts of the liquor statistics for the United Kingdom for the past year are that there has been a decline alike in the consumption of alcohol, in the expenditure on intoxicants, and in convictions for drunkenness.

In the annual statement issued by the United Kingdom Alliance, G. B. Wilson, its secretary, estimates the amount spent on intoxicating liquors in the United Kingdom during 1921 at £402,700,000, as against £470,000,000 in 1920—a decline of about 14 per cent; and the total consumption of alcohol at 61,000,000 gallons, as against about 69,500,000 in 1920—a decline of about 12 per cent. Statistics of convictions for drunkenness in 1921 have not yet been completed, but those available reveal a definite reduction during the year. London, Liverpool, Birmingham and Newcastle report a decrease, the totals for these four cities being 42,937 in 1920 and 37,713 in 1921—a decline of 5234.

The expenditure on alcohol in 1921 was not less than £8 10s. per head of the population, and per adult of 21 years and upward £14 4s. The expenditure per head varied in the three kingdoms as follows: England and Wales, £8 17s.; Scotland, £7 10s. 6d.; Ireland, £6 14s.

The taxes collected in intoxicating liquors in 1921 was: Spirits, £66,000,000; beer, £122,000,000; wine, etc., £2,700,000—£190,700,000 in all, and about 47 per cent of the total bill. The sum of £3,500,000 was received during the financial year ending March 31, 1921, as license duty.

Remarking that the American Nation has decided that alcohol shall no longer recruit within its borders, Mr. Wilson adds: "Meanwhile the official figures represent 4,300,000 gallons of alcohol for a population of 105,000,000, as against 61,000,000 consumed in the United Kingdom by 47,250,000."

'GREAT NETHERLANDS' IDEA ATTRACTS PUBLIC INTEREST

Dutch Movement Aims to Develop Common Culture in Flanders and South Africa

BRUSSELS, March 17 (Special Correspondence)—For some years past, the Great Netherlands movement has been attracting special attention. Before the war, Holland manifested scarcely any interest in Flanders and South Africa, but this attitude changed during the war and particularly afterwards.

The Great Netherlands idea relates only to a common culture, political ideals are out of the question, they have no significance and never can have any such. As regards South Africa, the reason is naturally to be found in its geographical situation, and as far as Flanders is concerned, people on either side of the frontier are convinced that between peoples with different tastes, inclinations, and historical development, a friendly and neighborly feeling is preferable to living under one roof. A political Great Netherlands does not enter the realms of sound policy. An intellectual Great Netherlands, however, is one of the essentials to a flourishing Holland, a prosperous Flanders, and a great South Africa.

Holland is first and foremost a country of merchants with all those characteristics which are indicative of a thoroughly sound commercial standing, viz., intellectual development, a flourishing condition of the arts and natural science, a broad and tolerant outlook, and a love of freedom. The reverse of the medal, however, is that national interests are viewed from a commercial standpoint. In the history of Holland there can be traced a continual conflict between the mercantile interests, represented by the towns, principally Amsterdam, and the tendencies of those who looked rather to a policy which was not devoted exclusively to commercial interests.

This criticism of the mercantile outlook of Holland is by no means a hostile one. Without its merchants Holland would not have attained greatness. That it did not endeavor to establish its important position on a firm basis is largely due, however, to this mercantile outlook which could see in Flanders nothing but a possible competitor and regarded the various provinces as inferior regions, the territory of which should on no account be extended.

No state has ever been firmly established on the sole basis of a flourishing trade. However desirable commercial development and however indispensable prosperity may be to the welfare of the state, they are not the chief requirements.

In a small country, a flourishing trade is ephemeral; on the other hand, extensive territory, a large population, a wide intellectual sphere, increases the vitality of the State, thus giving its trade a firm basis. A single year of war, a political revolution, may destroy for years a flourishing economic life, and cause the state founded on such a basis to be shaken to its foundations or even to disappear, no matter the degree of civilization to which it may have attained.

Although Holland's influence, from a political point of view, may not be great, from the point of view of culture the Dutch have had the good fortune to maintain a high degree of civilization and an opportunity exists to preserve this civilization in the future and even to extend its sphere of influence.

The development of the Dutch spirit in Flanders and South Africa would lead to the creation of an intellectual Great Netherlands, calculated to develop Dutch civilization to a higher degree and, indirectly, without the slightest political ties, to strengthen the political position and prestige of Holland. The same thing applies to Flanders and South Africa, the Dutch leaving the Flemish and Boers to decide what political status they desire.

It seems an incontrovertible fact that Belgium cannot develop to its fullest capacity until the latent Flemish power is given an opportunity to develop on an equal footing with the Walloons. The Dutch-African element has progressed farther than the Flemish, but for both the full development of the Dutch race is the door which leads to the highest achievements.

FIUME CONTINUES PROBLEM FOR ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

Unsettled Conditions in This Little Adriatic Port Bring Suggestions of a Foreign Commissioner

ROME, March 10 (Special Correspondence)—The Fiuman question has again arisen to perplex Italian public opinion and harass the new Italian Cabinet. Thus this little Adriatic town of some 30,000 inhabitants focuses upon itself the attention of Europe to a degree quite disproportionate to its size. After the "heroic age" of D'Annunzio's rule, there came the prosaic interlude of his local rival, Mr. Zanella, who represented the autonomous, as opposed to the Italian national, party, and aimed at bringing about a good understanding with Jugo-Slavia, Fiume's natural customer. Then one of those state strokes, with which South America has familiarized us, suddenly occurred; a body of Fascisti and "Legionaries," as the D'Annunzio soldiers were styled, stormed the Government offices; Mr. Zanella signed a document abdicating in favor of a "Government of national defense," and was escorted over the frontier in an armored car; Mr. Prodan, a local engineer, reigned in his stead, annexation to Italy was proclaimed, in defiance of the treaty of Rapallo, and Rome was requested to send a Royal Commissioner to govern Fiume. But the Italian Government was not eager to accept this embarrassing invitation.

The leading Italian newspaper, the Milanese Corriere della Sera, pointed out that Italy was not in the habit of treating treaties as "scraps of paper." Besides, Jugo-Slavia now forms part of the little entente, of which the Czecho-Slovak Premier, Mr. Benesh, is the spokesman; and the little entente does not want outside interference in the Near East. Moreover, Jugo-Slavia began to protest in Paris and London. Consequently, official, and, indeed, unofficial Italy, has acted with great caution. The Fiumans were told that an Italian Royal Commissioner would not be sent to Fiume, and were given a broad hint not to select an Italian subject, but one of themselves, as the head of their interim government. This last hint they have disregarded by choosing as their "civil commissioner" Mr. Giuriati, deputy for Venice in the Italian Chamber, a member of the Fascista Party, and formerly private secretary to Mr. d'Annunzio. Mr. Giuriati has full powers to hold an election for the Fiuman Assembly whenever he chooses and to select whomsoever he likes from the Fiuman politicians as his ministers.

Fiume Needs Peace and Trade

One of the orators who spoke at the inauguration of the new Government in Fiume said it was well to have a fighting spirit, but people must not allow fighting to become "a daily habit." The bulk of the Fiumans consists of quiet business men, who want to make their living by trade with the interior, but owing to the activities of the poet and the subsequent disorders that have occurred, practically all trade has ceased. A friend of the writer, who visited Fiume last autumn, found the harbor deserted; yet before the war Fiume, as the sole port of Hungary, was the rival of Trieste. Italy has had to help Fiume financially, but that is merely a temporary expedient; what is needed is the restoration of traffic with the interior. That can be accomplished only by establishing friendly relations with Jugo-Slavia and by insuring peace within Fiume.

In recent times public life there has been much what it was in the days of the "white" and "black" factions in the Italian medieval cities, sharpened in the case of Fiume by racial suspicions. When Mr. Zanella ordered his Italian policemen to haul down the Italian flag, which had been hoisted in the night over the government offices in place of the municipal colors, they refused; when he enrolled a new police force, partly recruited from Slavonic elements, the Fascisti made them prisoners in their barracks, and blew up a wagon containing cloth for their new uniforms. Fiuman shopkeepers under these circumstances cannot do business, there being an almost incessant state of siege.

Apparent Injury to Italy

Italy, like Fiume, has need of rest, in order to pursue ordinary peaceful avocations. But the Fiuman question arises from time to time as an irritant, and is exploited against the government of the day by extremists. Before the war Fiume was rarely mentioned in Italian politics, even by Irredentists. Now it has taken the place of Trieste and Trent as a political cry. The violent party conflicts at Fiume are exploited by Italy's enemies, who insinuate that the Italians have promoted them, in order to give an excuse for annexation. The present Italian Cabinet, whose chief is a pupil of Mr. Giolitti, the man who turned the poet out of Fiume and negotiated the treaty of Rapallo, is most desirious not to provoke complications by even the suspicion of such a connivance. Mr. Facta's prohibition of the issue of passports for Fiume to any others than Fiumans was a proof of his desire to prevent Italians from creating disturbances there.

D' Annunzio has sent from his hermitage, on the beautiful lake of Garda, several inflammatory telegrams, and in several Italian cities meetings in support of the Nationalist Party in Fiume have been held. As there also are Jingoes in Jugo-Slavia, there is violent talking on both sides, although both governments have acted with laudable discretion. Probably the best intermediate solution, until Fiume can settle down to a normal state and govern itself through the medium of the local leaders, would be a Commissioner who is neither an Italian nor a Jugo-Slav, but a subject of some wholly disinterested country. Such a man would come with no prejudices and no partisan feelings, but would enforce order with firmness, and allow trade to resume its natural course.

News of Freemasonry

LONDON, March 10 (Special Correspondence)—The unusual circumstances of a lodge under the Irish constitution meeting on English soil has just occurred at Aldershot, when a meeting was held by the members of the One and All Lodge, No. 524, which is attached to the second battalion of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, when two candidates were initiated. The new lodge is making but a brief stay in Aldershot, as the battalion is shortly proceeding to India, but the members hope to hold another meeting before leaving, a hope which is shared by the English brethren there.

Lord Lambourne, provincial grand master for Essex, has just consecrated the Hainault Lodge, No. 4367. The name will revive the memory of most of the story of Queen Philippa of Hainault and her memorable plea for the burghers of Calais. It also, said the chaplain at the ceremony, has a Masonic significance in the fact that the Forest of Hainault might be likened in some measure to the Forest of Lebanon, where, the great master builder Hiram prepared all the timber for the erection of Solomon's temple, so that in the building itself no noise or sound of workman's hammer was heard. In like manner their Masonic ceremonies were performed with a quiet and smoothness from the fact that those who had to take part had carefully prepared themselves beforehand.

New "Hall Stone Lodges"

Fifteen more lodges—seven in the provinces and eight in London—have completed their qualifications to be regarded as hall stone lodges in the Masonic million memorial scheme, originated by the Duke of Connaught. This means that their contribution toward the scheme is equivalent to a donation of at least 10 guineas a member. There are now 247 London lodges on the hall stone list, but, of course, only a small proportion have so far completed their qualification. In the provinces satisfactory progress is being made. In West Lancashire and West Yorkshire, two of the largest Masonic provinces, growing interest is being displayed, with the consequence of an increased number of hall stone lodges—as many as 32 in the latter province—and amount of subscriptions.

The report of the finance committee to the board of general purposes of the United Grand Lodge for 1921 has just been issued. There was contributed to the general purposes fund during the year from fees for registration, warrants, and dispensations £21,554, net interest £2763, surplus £1977. To the fund of benevolence the contributions were: Contributions of lodges £11,193, gross interest £3078, out of which the payments to petitioners were £18,316, and donations to Masonic and other charities £1187, leaving a surplus of £18,323. The contributions of lodges to the building fund were £6231.

Liverpool wants to follow in the wake of Manchester and erect a masonic hall for the province of West Lancashire, the largest and most prosperous province in the craft. The present official edifice is said to be inadequate for the purposes for which it was erected, and it is proposed that a corporation, limited to West Lancashire members, should be formed for the purpose of selecting a site for the erection of a hall sufficiently large for public and civic functions, so that the building would be a source of revenue and bring a return in the shape of dividends.

The discovery has just been made, of which few Freemasons were aware, that Viscount Lascelles, the husband of Princess Mary, was some time since initiated in the United Lodge, No. 1629, which meets at the Cafe Monico, London, and is an active member of the craft.

The annual festival of the Emulation Lodge of Improvement has just been held under the presidency of Lord Ravensworth, provincial grand master for Durham. At the union of two grand lodges in 1813, the working was found to differ considerably and the Lodge of Reconciliation was formed under the authority of United Grand Lodge to collect the various modes of working and to bring before Grand Lodge a system of working which would be satisfactory to both parties, and which might be adopted as a uniform system of working to be ordered by Grand Lodge to be practiced throughout the craft. In 1816 the Lodge of Reconciliation finished its labors, and the ceremonies, with the openings and closings, were rehearsed before Grand Lodge and ordered to be adopted.

Activities in Australia

The Victorian Grand Lodge has received congratulations from every side upon the appointment and installation of the Earl of Stradbroke as grand master of Victoria. It is eminently fitting that where a brother has rank and distinction he should place his services at the disposal of the governing body of the craft. For many years Edward VII, when Prince of Wales, served as grand master of the United Grand Lodge of England, and his brother, the Duke of Connaught, succeeded him in that position which he still holds.

Two new chapters of the Antient and Accepted Rite within the English jurisdiction have just been consecrated in New Zealand—one, the Marama, No. 224, at Palmerston North, and the other, the Hinemoa, No. 226, at Wellington South, at both of which ceremonies H. J. Williams, the newly appointed inspector-general, officiated.

During the last quarter of 1921 15 lodges within the jurisdiction of New South Wales were consecrated.

OPPORTUNITIES GIVEN SOUTH AFRICAN BOYS TO LEARN SEAMANSHIP

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 28 (Special Correspondence)—Up to the final date after which no further applications for the first year's course of training in South Africa training ship General Botha could be received, the Board of Control, received from both English and Dutch-speaking boys in the union 1005 applications. From this number 75 boys had to be selected for the first two years' course, namely, half the full complement of 150. The board's difficulty in selecting this 75 was reduced by 784 applications having to be rejected owing to disqualifications.

One of the rules laid down in paragraph 10 of the board's printed memorandum, published in September last, is that boys should be accepted on the basis of 50 per cent Dutch-speaking and 50 per cent English-speaking. Therefore, as the 194 above-mentioned included less than 50 per cent Dutch-speaking boys, the board first accepted all qualified applications from Dutch-speaking boys, which numbered 12, and afterward all such applications from boys one of whose parents was Dutch-speaking, numbering six. The applications then remaining being all from English-speaking boys, boys from naval cadet units (five), from seafaring families (five), were first accepted, and the balance of 32 English-speaking qualified applications were then selected.

The board then selected from the remainder 11 boys for the reserve list, which has been drawn from when filling vacancies occurring in the original selections, in addition to a small list of three Dutch-speaking qualified applications which arrived later. By this means the number of Dutch-speaking boys to date has become 21, and English-speaking boys 54. Up to date 19 bursaries of £154 have been received for the first course of 1922-24 boys. A sum of £7000 has been voted by Parliament, and a like sum is required to cover the cost of annual maintenance of the ship.

AFRICAN DELEGATES TO DISCUSS RHODESIA

CAPE TOWN, March 1 (Special Correspondence)—The Secretary of State has appointed the following delegation to the Government of the Union of South Africa to ascertain the terms upon which southern Rhodesia may be incorporated in the Union: Sir Drummond Chaplin, chairman; the following members nominated by the members of the Legislative Council: Sir Charles Coghlan, Mr. R. D. Gilchrist, Mrs. Tawse Jollie, Mr. W. M. Leggate, Mr. J. Stewart.

The following members nominated by the Rhodesian Union Association: R. G. Garwin, Col. Sir Raleigh Grey, H. T. Longden, J. G. McDonald, and Sir Bouchier Wrey.

OCCUPATION ARMY BIG GERMAN ISSUE

No Question, It Is Said, Is Causing so Much Irritation to Great Mass of People

BERLIN, March 12 (Special)—The cost to the German treasury of the allied army of occupation and the Military Control Commission is once more the subject here of animated and acrimonious discussion. After the so-called "Black shame"—that is, the employment of the colonial troops on the Rhine—no question causes so much constant irritation to the great mass of Germans as the knowledge that large sums of money are being spent yearly for the upkeep of foreign armies on German territory or for the maintenance in comparative luxury of thousands of officers and men attached to the various allied control commissions.

Reichstag and Prussian Parliament discussions—in which angry deputies make violent speeches—continue to keep this topic well before the German public. In the latest Reichstag debate some really striking facts about the cost to Germany—an expenditure which must be met before the "reparations" bill can be paid—of the upkeep of allied forces, were brought to light. The Socialist Deputy, Herr Stückten, for example, spoke ironically of the supervision exercised over the schools in the Rhineland by the French military commission established there.

Maneuver Ground for Troops

"That Commission," he exclaimed bitterly, "is least fitted, because of the militarist spirit which dominates it, to attempt to direct tuition in, or instruct in their duties the teachers of, the schools in the occupied area." Herr Stückten—who is a Socialist and not a member of the Junker Party—complained bitterly of the exercise and maneuver grounds for allied troops which the German taxpayer is called on to pay for. In the Palatinate a great wood had to be destroyed and 190 houses, including one for a general, had to be constructed as incidental arrangements in the course of preparing an exercise ground for the troops. The cost of the French army of occupation to Germany so far, the speaker estimated at 16,000,000,000 gold marks.

Another striking speech was delivered, during the Reichstag debate mentioned, by the Democratic Deputy Herr Gothein. "If the allied governments really want to get any reparations out of Germany," he said, "they must drastically reduce the forces of occupation. Money for Europe's economic reconstruction is being swallowed up by militarism."

Are Complaints Justified?

How far, the impartial observer may be tempted to ask, are German complaints on this subject justified? The bitterness of public feeling is understandable but Germans are inclined to overlook the fact that, from the allied point of view, the existance of an army of occupation on German territory hardly needs justification. On the other hand, in view of Germany's disarmed and defenseless condition, it is clear that the number of the allied troops is out of all proportion to the character of the work they are called on to do. The allied forces, it is felt generally, could be reduced by one half and yet prove adequate for the purpose of watching and controlling Germany. Moreover, it is claimed, not only is the size of the army of occupation too great but it is managed in a spendthrift manner. A reduction in cost is, therefore, as necessary as a reduction in size.

Another sore point with German public opinion is the size and cost of the various allied commissions. It is felt that the "soft job" generals and colonels who live in first-class German hotels and draw handsome salaries, which the German taxpayer is called on to pay, should be sent home to their own countries as speedily as possible.

The following comparisons may serve to explain the bitterness of German public opinion about the question under discussion:

(1) A German major receives only one half the special allowance—84,000 marks—which an ordinary allied soldier receives.

(2) A married German colonel with three children barely receives as much as the bonus which the ordinary French soldier or British sailor gets.

It should be added, moreover, that, whereas formerly the German Government was only expected to pay the special allowances received by members of the allied commissions, it is now called on to pay the cost so far incurred in the salaries which they have received since their appointment.

PLAN TO HAVE ACTOR IN CONGRESS

NEW YORK, April 7 (Special)—A movement is on foot, designed to take effect at the next election, which would have an actor as representative in Congress or in one of the large legislative bodies. The Actors Equity Association is the chief sponsor for the plan to give the New York theatrical district, containing 12,000 actors besides numerous other professions connected with the theater, a direct voice in important legislation.

BRITISH STEEL EXPORTS BETTER

LONDON, April 7—British exports during March of Cleveland pig iron were 43,001 tons, and manufactured iron and steel 58,746 tons. These are the largest figures since May, 1914.

HOTELS, RESORTS

EUROPEAN

HOTEL CECIL

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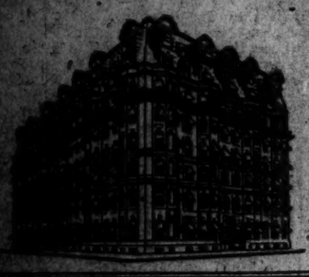

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Particularly desirable for ladies

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Double, $2.00 to $3.00
Rates by the week, $7.00 and up
Comfort and Service

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570 ROOMS WITH BATH

Rates: $2.50 up, Single
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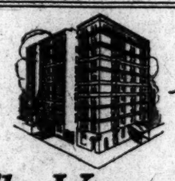

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THERE are people who would like to live at a hotel that offers large pleasant rooms, accurate hotel service and excellent food—yet feel they cannot afford the rates.

The Martinique has been reconstructed to meet the demands of just such people. It is new throughout and situated in the business part of New York. Everything that goes to make up a first class New York hotel is found at *the Martinique*, yet it is possible to get a pleasant room as low as $2.50 a day.

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Prince George Hotel

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1000 Rooms and Bath
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Rooms with two single beds and bath $6.00 and $7.00
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Metropolitan in its appointments and operation, yet known best of all for its homelike quiet and for the unfailing comfort that its guests expect of it.

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SINGLE ROOMS, WITH BATH, $3.00 UPWARDS
ROOM, WITH BATH, FOR TWO, $5.00 to $8.00 PER DAY

Send for Diagram Showing Fixed Room Prices.
JOHN F. GARRETY, Mgr.

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John McE. Bowman President

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Geo. W. Sweeney, V. P.
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MURRAY HILL HOTEL
James Woods, V. P.
THE ANSONIA
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Single Rooms $2.25 Per Day Upwards

ADVANTAGES

Close to amusement and shopping center. Unique dining loggia overlooking sunken palm garden.
Orchestra music of highest order.
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Homelike—Reasonable Rates

Rooms $2 per day

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One Block From Central Park

Large outside Rooms and Bath for two $25 to $30 per week.

Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, $30 to $40

Hotel Osborn

New Rochelle, N. Y.

A distinctive residential hotel in a delightful setting—only 23 minutes from Grand Central. Rooms single or en suite. $24 per week and up. American Plan. Telephone 2620 New Rochelle.

SOUTHERN

NEW ORLEANS

"THE PARIS OF AMERICA"

The St. Charles

AN HOMELIKE HOTEL WITH THE ESSENTIAL REQUIREMENTS OF A WELL REGULATED ESTABLISHMENT.

ALFRED S. AMER & CO., LTD., Props.

—Your Vacation—

Let the Monitor's Hotel Pages help you to plan a pleasant one.

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

BETTER OUTLOOK FOR CORNELL NINE

Ithacans' Baseball Situation Is Brighter Than It Has Been in Several Years

ITHACA, N. Y., April 5 (Special)—The Cornell University baseball team is now rapidly taking shape. A squad of 17 men were taken south by Coach John J. Carney this week to play a five-game schedule during the spring vacation. On their return some 10 or 12 more men will be added to the varsity group and a final 10 days' series of games will be played at home to settle the make-up of the team for the regular schedule.

On the whole the baseball situation is brighter than in several years. The schedule is much superior to that played by last year's team, the material is better, if the pitchers be excepted. The strength of the team, of course, will depend on how the pitchers come through, and up to this time they have not had enough good work under favorable weather conditions to give Coach Carney a fair opportunity of sizing up their capacity. Up to this time half a dozen pitchers have sohwn fairly good promise, but lack of control has been altogether too common. If the pitching staff comes up to scratch, the Ithacans ought to be more formidable than a year ago by a wide margin, because in fielding, batting, base running and baseball intelligence this is a better squad than last year's.

The brunt of the pitching this year will probably be done by William R. Rollo '23, John M. Maloney '22, and D. M. Knipe '23, though Howard Wolff '22 and F. O. Schreiner are promising prospects and H. L. Hanscha '23 is also in the running. Rollo and Maloney were the mainstays of the pitching staff last season, and both had some very good games to their credit. With better and more timely hitting each would have fared better than the record of the season indicates. Rollo has perhaps more speed and experience than any of the pitchers, but Maloney, a southpaw, is very clever and has deceptive curves. If Maloney can acquire steadiness and control he ought to become one of the best pitchers on the team.

Knipe, a junior, is pitching on the varsity for the first time. He looks quite promising and Carney expects him to develop rapidly. Schreiner was a member of the varsity pitching staff last season and took part in several games with fair success. He has developed considerably since last year, however, and ought to be good for a regular turn in the box.

Wolff, the fifth member of this pitching staff, played third base on the varsity two years ago, but was not eligible to play last season. Early this year Carney put him to work with the pitchers and he has made good. It is not yet settled that he will have a regular turn on the mound, but if he keeps on improving that is likely to happen.

E. S. Brown '22 who caught most of the games last season and B. F. Tone, Jr., '24, catcher on last year's freshman team, are the best candidates for backstop, with the odds favoring Tone, who is a good hitter as well as a capable catcher, and who has a good throwing arm. The issue between these two men, however, is by no means settled and it will be some time before Coach Carney decides which of the two he will use in the more important games.

It was Carney's intention originally to shift Capt. H. S. Davies '22, the best all-around ball player and hitter on the squad, from first base to center field, Davies being naturally an outfielder, brought in to the infield last season because a good first baseman had not been developed. So far, however, Carney has not been able to find a suitable man for the initial base, and Davies is likely to hold that position, at least for the present. E. F. Buckley '24, of last year's freshman team, has shown some promise at the position and E. S. Powers '23 of the freshman team of two years ago is also a possibility.

There is little doubt about the balance of the infield. There is no second baseman in sight to compare to E. C. Woodin Jr. '23, who held that position on the varsity last year, a clever infielder and a fairly good hitter, nor since the loss of E. S. Treu '24 is there a shortstop who has the experience of J. S. Cowan '22, another left-over from last year's team. At third base C. H. Capron '24, who played third base on the freshman team of a year ago and is one of the best all around infielders seen here in some time, is a sure thing. One other infielder, however, has made a very good impression, G. Bickley '24, another sophomore. Carney took him along on the southern trip and if Cowan should not show top form all season Bickley is likely to supplant him at shortstop. The infield is faster and cleverer than last year and its running and hitting average is superior.

Carney has several capable outfielders, among them E. L. Kaw '23, of football fame, who played on the varsity last season and is a fixture in the outfield this year, a good hitter, heady base runner and all-around player. Kaw is likely to play center field, though if it should be possible for Davies to be shifted from first base to the outfield, he would go to center field and Kaw would be shifted to left.

If Davies stays in the infield, the men most likely to win the other two outfield positions are C. S. Frantz, a big sophomore who played on the freshman team a year ago, a lad who covers a lot of ground and is handy with the stick, H. G. Fox '23, who played in the outfield and infield, too, on last year's varsity and won his letter, a good hitter, and T. Telfer '23, who is making his initial appearance in varsity baseball this year, another good hitter and base runner.

MISS ENGLEN AMONG ENTRANTS

PARIS, April 6—Miss Susanne Lenglen is among the entrants for the singles, doubles and mixed doubles events in the Cannes tennis tournament which begins tomorrow. If she plays it will be the first time she has entered competition in singles since she was defeated last year in the United States by Mrs. F. I. Mallory.

TOPPING WINS FROM SCOFIELD

Second Round Completed in United North and South Golf

PINEHURST, N. C., April 7—Henry J. Topping of Greenwich defeated E. L. Scofield of Pinehurst in a 20-hole match today in the second round of the United North and South Amateur Golf Championship. F. K. Robeson of Rochester defeated Donald Parson of Youngstown, 5 and 4; Michael Thomas of Nashville won from Arthur Yates of Rochester, 2 up and W. C. Fownes Jr. of Oakmont won from Harold J. Weber of Toledo, 2 and 1.

Toppingwas 3 down to Scofield when they resumed play today at the ninth tee, the hole at which their match was interrupted yesterday by rain. The Greenwich player got the three holes back by doing three 4's, but Scofield regained the lead and was 2 up with 2 to play. Topping squared the match at the home green, the nineteenth was halved in par 4's, and Topping won at the twentieth with a perfect par 4.

The semi-final matches were played this afternoon, Fownes vs. Robeson, and Topping vs. Thomas.

Yesterday's mother and daughter golf tournament, the first ever held at Pinehurst, was won by Mrs. Nash Rockwood and Miss Emily Rockwood of New York, who led a large field with a best ball of 108-15-93. Mrs. Myron W. Marr and her daughter Virginia, Boston, were runners-up, with a net of 97, and the same handicap allowance. The prize for the best gross joint round went to Mrs. F. Tailfourd Keating of New York and her daughter, Miss Clarissa Metcalf, golf champion of Wellesley College, who played from scratch and had a best ball score of 52-49-101 on the No. 1 course. The junior section of the field ranged in age from the 6 years up.

MORE IMPROVEMENTS FOR SOLDIERS FIELD

That Harvard University is putting the money earned from its athletic contests to the best of use is shown today by the announcement made by Maj. F. W. Moore, graduate treasurer of the Harvard Athletic Association, that $100,000 is to be spent this year in making improvements at Soldiers Field.

Harvard has a wonderful athletic field on the banks of the Charles River and much of it has been built up into up-to-date playing fields; but there is still a large area undeveloped and a part of this is to receive Major Moore's attention this spring and summer.

Last year a fine new running track was built and it is now being made use of. This summer a football gridiron will be built inside of this track and it is expected that it will be ready for use next fall. In addition to the football field a number of new lawn tennis courts are to be constructed. In all about 25 acres of land will be reclaimed. In speaking of the project yesterday, Major Moore said:

"We have been somewhat upset and delayed in this work by the use of the cinders which we had accumulated on Soldiers Field by the university in grading the ground for the military stables and paddocks. During the winter we have been replacing these whenever we were able, and work on the new football field will be started as soon as the ground can be prepared."

HANGDAHL EXCEEDS RECORDS IN TRIALS

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., April 6—Driving his specially constructed motor car at 180.27 miles an hour, Sig Haugdahl of Norway, today negotiated a mile on the local beach in 19.97s. The trial was conducted under the auspices of the International Motor Contest Association and was electrically timed.

The world's record, as sanctioned by the American Automobile Association, is held by Thomas Milton at 23.07s. Haugdahl yesterday exceeded records held by Milton for the kilometer, five-mile and 10-mile straightaway courses.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Oakland	3	0	1.000
Los Angeles	2	0	1.000
Vernon	2	0	1.000
San Francisco	2	1	.667
Seattle	1	2	.333
Sacramento	0	3	.000
Portland	0	2	.000
Salt Lake	0	2	.000

RESULTS THURSDAY

Oakland 10, Sacramento 8.
Vernon 3, Salt Lake 1.
San Francisco 5, Seattle 4.
Los Angeles 3, Portland 1 (15 innings).

RED SOX AT BOWLING GREEN

BOWLING GREEN, Ky.—The Boston Red Sox are scheduled to divide into the Regulars and Yannigans here today and play a practice game. Yesterday they met the Minneapolis team in the final of a four-game practice series and won 5 to 2. This gave them the series 3 games to 1. Ferguson pitched for the winners and allowed only seven hits, while Boston made 11 off Yingling and McLaughlin.

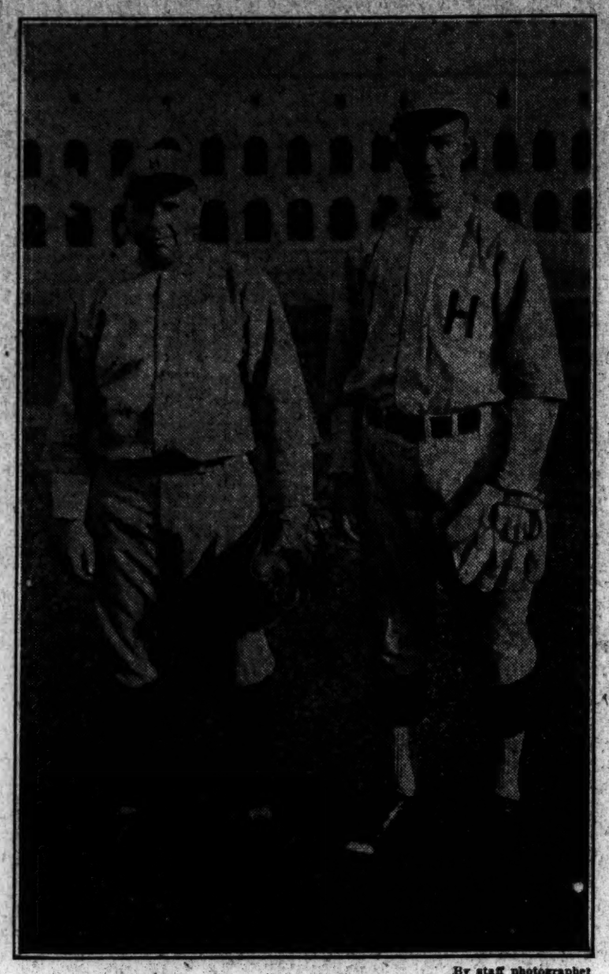
PHILLIES BEGIN LAST LAP

PHILADELPHIA, April 7—The Philadelphia American and National League clubs were scheduled to begin the last lap of their spring ourneys tonight after exhibition games this afternoon in North Carolina. The Athletics play Baltimore at Winston-Salem, while the Phillies engage the Reading Internationals at Henderson. Yesterday the Athletics defeated the Moline, Ill., team at Morgantown, N. C., 9 to 7, in a free-hitting contest, and rain kept the Phillies off the diamond at Richmond, Va.

WOMAN GOLF CHAMPION BACK

NEW YORK, April 6—Miss Marion Hollins, holder of the United States women's golf championship, who has been abroad studying for the designing of an exclusive women's course on Long Island, returned to this country today aboard the Cunard line steamer Aquitania, docking at New York City from Southampton, Eng., it was announced by the local office of the Cunard Line.

HARVARD'S BASEBALL TEAM OPENS SEASON TOMORROW



By staff photographer

Harvard's Veteran Baseball Battery

J. D. Murphy '22, catcher, and E. F. Goode '22, pitcher

Starting the season with a team composed almost entirely of veterans, and with the few openings securely bolstered by exceptionally promising recruits, the Harvard University baseball team goes into action against the Providence College nine at Cambridge tomorrow afternoon, with every reason to anticipate a comfortable victory.

Just by way of adding spice to the attractive dish set before the Crimson, Coach J. J. Slattery's men yesterday went out and won a 9-to-0 victory from the Old Colony Trust Company's team, hitting the ball with a lustiness that speaks much for future prospects. Not one Colony batsman was able to complete the circuit of the bases, which suggests the capable brand of pitching and fielding offered up by the Chimson men. The contest went only six innings, but in that period the collegians showed complete superiority in every department of the game.

Early season indications are that Harvard will be represented this year by one of the very strongest of the many strong teams she has turned out in recent years. Coach Slattery, too, seems in a fair way to begin enjoying the fruits of the high-class work he has accomplished in his brief stay at Harvard, and this year the veteran stars whom he has developed will be thoroughly capable of exhibiting his system to the letter. The only unsatisfactory feature has been a late start.

"We're about three weeks behind where we should be," declared Coach Slattery yesterday, "but we hope to make it up by strenuous work. The southern trip to Atlanta, which we embark upon in a week, will do much to put us in needed condition.

"We're not worrying much about this opening game. We expect to win it, of course. I am well satisfied with the work of my men, considering the adverse conditions under which we have been laboring. However, I don't expect to beat Georgia Tech, down at Atlanta, for they are well into the middle of their season, and in perfect condition. The games, of course, will be more for the purpose of whipping our men into shape under a warm sun than for adding victories to our schedule. My men are limbering up rapidly and evidences of winter rustiness are rapidly disappearing."

The team which takes the field against Providence tomorrow, while it will be very similar to the one which engaged the Old Colony nine in practice yesterday, will not be the final selection, by any means. Coach Slattery will not announce his decisions until after the return from the south, at which time he expects to have a complete line on the strength of every man.

"It is only natural that some men may not be able to round into shape as quickly as others, and when I get the boys under warm skies, I may discover one or two bits of ability that I had previously overloked," the veteran mentor remarked yesterday.

E. F. Goode '22, first-string pitcher, will take the mound tomorrow against Providence. Goode performed most creditably last year, and lives up to his name. His arm is in reasonably responsive condition. H. S. Russell, E. S., did the pitching for the Crimson against Old Colony yesterday, and the fact that he whitewashed the banker batsmen is evidence that he will be called upon for a generous amount of the pitching this season.

J. D. Murphy '22, the veteran, will take his accustomed position behind the bat, though in case there is a shift in the batteries, Coach Slattery announced yesterday, L. C. Larrabee '24, will be called to duty.

George Owen '23, will institute his third major job of the year, and do the work at first base. He is a veteran of last year's nine, and his ability is well recognized.

There is a right merry battle on for the second base. C. C. Buell '23, the football leader and veteran of last year's baseball team, is not sure of his job by any means. Chances are he will share the honors with Percy Jenkins '24, a brilliant youngster who has come up from captaincy of the freshman ranks, and whose performances in practice to date assure him much regular work. Buell's experience and dependability, however, are factors well recognized by the critical eye of Coach Slattery, and he will get the call for a lot of work, no doubt.

Capt. A. J. Conlon '22, will start again at shortstop, his third season as a regular, and his exceptional ability in both fielding and hitting, combined with his natural qualifications as a leader, will make him the inspirer of a great deal of enthusiasm, no doubt. He distinguished himself at bat yesterday by crashing out a home run with the bases full—or, at least, he distinguished himself by stretching into a home run a hit which frequently does not go for more than three bases.

E. C. Lincoln '22, starts on a campaign similar to Conlon's, at third base. It is his third year, and his work yesterday alone indicated that he has all his old ability. In the fourth inning he raced in for a slow, lazy grounder, and nailed the runner at first with a quick throw snapped from a difficult angle.

As a reward for his furious batting in the squad scrimmage Tuesday, which his Yannigans won, Lewis Gordon '24, recently elected captain of the basketball team for next year, enjoyed the ful game in right field yesterday and will get the call for the opening collegiate game tomorrow. He answered to his duty in the garden very nicely yesterday, and upon one occasion at bat, at least, produced a drive into center field that netted him two bases.

Gordon temporarily takes the lead over D. F. Thayer '23, a substitute from last year's nine. In the event that Providence shows a left-handed pitcher tomorrow, however, Coach Slattery will probably send Albert Rogers '24, into right field. Rogers, too, comes up from the freshman ranks, and has shown much.

L. A. Hallock '22 and H. C. Janin '23, veterans, will start at center and left field, respectively. Both are capable, dependable performers, and contributed materially to the airtight Crimson defense yesterday.

Robert S. Sughrue '22, a new face in Harvard baseball, is a promising substitute pitcher, while E. L. Gherke '24, pitcher of last year's freshman team, is being groomed for important duty in years to come. R. N. Keegan '23, a substitute last year, and Thorvald Sanchez '24, a Cuban, are doing the catching. Joseph S. Clark '23 and C. C. Lee '23, substitutes last year also, are very promising candidates for outfield positions. The former is probably the fastest man in the squad on the bases.

Altogether, Harvard seems to be represented by a well-balanced team, one capable of giving an excellent account of itself against the collegiate competition in America.

Harvard has a heavy schedule this year, and many interesting games will be seen at Soldiers Field. Three contests, in fact, are booked for the home lots during the coming week, in addition to the opener tomorrow. Northeastern will be met Monday afternoon, Middlebury Wednesday, and Boston University on Saturday next. The Crimsonites will have but a few moments after the last named game to pack their belongings and catch the train which takes them on their southern trip.

MISS COLLETT TO PLAY ON TEAM

Will Uphold Providence Against Brookline—Four District Matches Monday

TEAM MATCHES IN ROUND-ROBIN TOURNEY OF WOMEN'S GOLF ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON, SCHEDULED FOR APRIL 10

Providence vs. Brookline at The Country Club, Brookline.

South Shore vs. Newton at the Wollaston Golf Club, Montclair.

North Shore vs. Central Massachusetts at the Commonwealth Country Club, Newton.

Norfolk vs. Middlesex at the Oakley Country Club, Watertown.

The enterprising program of the Women's Golf Association of Boston for the 1922 season will begin next Monday with the first four matches of the round-robin tournament in which the eight district teams, representing 40 golf clubs, will take part. Many players well up in women's golfing circles will take part in Monday's play, including Miss Glenna Collett of Providence, Miss Fanny C. Osgood and Mrs. G. W. Roope of Boston. This tournament will be run off every Monday and Thursday through May 25, after which the contests for individuals and the other numbers on the season's schedule will be played. Only singles matches will be played in the team contests and these in the morning. The meeting between Miss Osgood and Miss Collett shoud prove most interesting, as there are many who believe Miss Osgood capable of making the youthful Providence expert extend herself to the limit.

The Providence team composes representatives from the five following clubs: Agawam Hunt Club, Providence, R. I.; Metacomet Country Club, East Providence, R. I.; Pawtucket Golf Club, Pawtucket, R. I.; Wannamoisett Country Club, Rumford, R. I.; Rhode Island Country Club, Nayatt, R. I. The captain, Mrs. J. H. Arthur, expects the following players to compete, in addition to herself, on Monday against the Brookline aggregation: Miss Elizabeth Gordon, Miss Margaret Gordon, Mrs. E. T. Gross, Mrs. Henry Buckner, all of the Rhode Island Country Club; Miss Glenna Collett, Metacomet. The seventh place will be taken by one of the following players: Mrs. Salisbury Makepeace, Mrs. Arthur Lyall, Mrs. Edward Palmer, Agawam; Mrs. Roland Atcherly, Mrs. Myron Assleck, Wannamoisett. The Brookline team, drawn from The Country Club, Brookline, and the Chestnut Hill Golf Club, Chestnut Hill, is captained by Mrs. R. L. Steinert, playing from The Country Club, who announces that her team will include Miss Fanny C. Osgood, Miss Alice Sargent, Mrs. George Lyons and probably Miss Louisa Wells and Mrs. F. W. Bird.

The South Shore team, which opposes Newton at the Wollaston Golf Club, Montclair, is made up of players from nine clubs: Brockton Country Club, Campello; Cohasset Golf Club, Cohasset; Fall River Country Club, Fall River; Hatherly Country Club, North Scituate; Scituate Country Club, Scituate Harbor; Hoosick Whisick Club, Ponkapog; New Bedford Country Club, New Bedford; Segregansett Country Club, Taunton; Wollaston Golf Club, Montclair. Captained by Mrs. E. H. Baker Jr., Hatherly, the team probably will include: Mrs. H. R. Watson, Hoosick Whisick; Mrs. L. Hugh White, Brockton; Mrs. Albert Kluepsel, Scituate; Miss Fanny Gray, Hatherly. Mrs. J. D. Woodfin of Brae-Burn will lead the Newton representation from the Woodland Golf Club of Auburndale and part of Brae-Burn Country Club, West Newton. The list of this team is not complete as yet but Mrs. E. W. Daley, Brae Burn, Mrs. J. D. Johnson of Woodland, and Mrs. R. Newell of Brae Burn undoubtedly will play against the South Shore.

Mrs. D. A. Baldwin, Concord Country Club, has made up the full list of the Central Massachusetts team which she will captain in Monday's match with the North Shore over the links of the Commonwealth Country Club, Newton. The 10 clubs representing the central Massachusetts district are: Concord Country Club, Concord; Framingham Country Club, Framingham; Lexington Golf Club, Lexington; Tatnuck Country Club, Worcester; Runaway Brook Golf Club, Bolton; Springfield Country Club, Springfield; Weston Golf Club, Weston; Worcester Country Club, Worcester; Wellesley Country Club, Wellesley Hills; Commonwealth Country Club, Newton. Mrs. Baldwin's team will include: Mrs. R. F. Gardner, Weston; Miss Bachelder, Weston; Mrs. W. C. Johnson, Worcester; Miss M. Brigham, Weston; Mrs. Duncan Wright, Concord; Mrs. S. A. Stanwood, Wellesley, or Mrs. Minot Bastian, Runaway Brook. Miss Elizabeth Sherburne, of Lexington, is expected to play in other matches when she returns from Bermuda. The North Shore team probably will include: Mrs. R. F. Kimball, Tedesco, captain; Mrs. Alexander McGregor, Tedesco; Mrs. T. F. Tully, Vesper; Mrs. N. W. Webster, Merrimack Valley; Miss Harriet and Miss Margaret Curtis, Essex. The North Shore district draws on the following clubs: Essex County Club, Manchester; Kernwood Country Club, Salem; Salem Golf Club, Salem; Merrimac Valley Country Club, Lawrence; Tedesco Country Club, Swampscott; Vesper Country Club, Lowell.

Norfolk will meet Middlesex at Oakley and the Norfolk captain, Mrs. S. E. Bentley of Brae Burn has picked the following players of the eventful six who will form the team in addition to herself: Mrs. G. W. Roope, Mrs. Florence Stebbins, Miss Catherine Duncan, Miss Carolyn Duncan—all of Brae Burn. This district includes the Albemarle Golf Club, Newtonville, and part of Brae Burn Country Club, West Newton. The makeup of the Middlesex team has not been decided upon by the captain, Mrs. M. F. Brown of Winchester Country Club, but two probable participants are Mrs. D. M. Belcher, Winchester, and Miss Eleanor W. Allen. The clubs in the Middlesex group are: Belmont Spring Country Club, Waverley; Bellevue Golf Club, Melrose; Oakley Country Club, Watertown; Winchester Country Club, Winchester; Meadow Brook Country Club, Reading.

The makeup of each of the eight teams will not necessarily be unchanged throughout the season, as the captains report many applications for places, and it is the wish of the Women's Golf Association of Boston that all eligible ones be given opportunity to play to the end of making the whole program more successful by reason of its actual connection with the affairs of the greatest possible number of women players. On May 25 the same teams will be matched against each other as will contend on Monday, and, therefore, each team will meet every other team twice. Monday's matches will inaugurate what promises to be a season of great activity in women's golf hereabouts, and the extensive plans of the Boston association, taken with the projected exclusive women's links on Long Island, presage the rising interest of women in the game throughout the country.

Three World's Records Broken

Another Is Set Up for First Time in 440-Yard Back Stroke

CHICAGO, April 7 (Special)—Three world's records were broken, and another set for the first time by swimmers of the Illinois Athletic Club here last night. John Weissmuller, in winning the National Amateur Athletic Union championship in the 500-yard free style by more than 60 feet from Norman Ross, his clubmate, set a new world's record of 5m. 46 4-5s. The old mark, held by Ross, was 5m. 53 2-5s. Ranger T. Mills of Great Lakes Naval Training Station, was third in the swim.

On the way to his mark in the 500-yard swim, Weissmuller broke Ross' world's record for the 440-yard free style. Weissmuller touched the 440-yard line in 5m. 5 1-5s., a reduction of 2-5s. Swimming against time and without competition, Weissmuller bettered the 150-yard free style mark, crawling the distance in 1m. 25 2-5s. The former record of 1m. 31 1-5s. was made by H. J. Hebner of the Illinois Athletic Club.

Miss Sybil Bauer, in a 440-yard backstroke race against time, set up a first world's record of 6m. 50s. The distance it was said never was negotiated before in a regulation meet.

FINAL SELECTION OF THREE YALE CREWS

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 7—Final selection of the three Yale crews which are to meet three Pennsylvania crews at Philadelphia, April 15, has been made by Coach P. J. Corderry. John Freeman '23 will stroke the first varsity, Sherman Ewing '24 the second varsity, and N. E. Freeman '24 the 150-pound crew. In the latter crew, A. V. Veer, 3d, '24, coxswain, was displaced yesterday by R. N. Barnard '24S, the former being under scholastice restrictions. Barnard weighs 110 pounds and was coxswain of the first sophomore crew last season.

Freeman, varsity stroke, held that position last year in the victorious race against Harvard. In that boat also were Capt. Langhorne Gibson, W. H. Haldeman '23 and Warren Leslie Jr. '22, all in the present varsity. Others in the present varsity are C. W. Chase '25, coxswain of last year's 150-pound crew; J. S. Rockefeller '24, Frederick Sheffield '24, and E. R. Littler '24, all of last year's winning freshmen, and E. C. Ellis '23S who rowed at No. 7 in Capt. Churchill Peters' crew of 1920. The varsity crew will row as follows: John Freeman, stroke; Haldeman, 7; Rockefeller, 6; Captain Gibson, 5; Sheffield, 4; Littler, 3; Ellis, 2; Leslie, bow, and Chase, coxswain.

The three crews leave here next Wednesday afternoon to dine at the New York Yale Club, following which they will proceed to the Undine Boat Club in Philadelphia. They will row on the Schuylkill Thursday and Friday.

The Yale fencing team brought its season to a close last night with a banquet and the election of R. W. Davenport '23, as captain for the coming year. Coaches Grasson expressed satisfaction with the team's season showing, it having won six of eight encounters, and predicted a stronger team next year, with 24 veterans from which to choose.

RZESCHEWSKI BEATS THREE CONGRESSMEN

WASHINGTON, April 6—It took Samuel Rzeschweski, boy champion chess player of the world, 50 minutes today to defeat the three best players in Congress. They were Representatives Fitzgerald of Ohio, Collins of Mississippi and London of New York. Witnessed by a gallery, the congressmen wrinkled their foreheads and used all their skill trying to defeat the boy.

Mr. London was the first to lose, and the others followed quickly.

A few minutes after the game Samuel, tennis racket in hand, was making one of the marble corridors ring with his shouts as he played a game of ball with a clerk.

CORNELL INVITES STANFORD

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif., April 7—Cornell University has invited the Stanford track team to stop over at Ithaca on its way to Combridge to participate in the Intercollegiate Amature Athletic Association of America meet. A telegram from Roman Berry, graduate manager at Cornell, stated that the Stanford team, which probably will be composed of 10 or 12 athletes, would be well quartered and given ample opportunity for training, with the chance for a casual meet with Cornell, May 20, by way of preparation for the big meet a week later. The invitation probably will be accepted.

History of Coal Fields May Repeat

Present Enforced Holiday Likely to Turn Out Baseball Stars

WILKESBARRE, Pa., April 7—Anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania in the past have given to the big leagues many star baseball players and it is likely that others will develop in the present enforced holiday. Should history of previous suspensions since 1880 repeat there is no doubt about it.

Between 1880 and 1890 the hard coal fields turned out such baseball players as John Freeman, whose home-run record stood for 20 years; Hughie Jennings, former manager of the Detroit Americans and now John J. McGraw's first assistant with the New York Giants; Billie Goeckel, former star first baseman of the Philadelphia Nationals; James Flanagan, once a member of the Pittsburgh Nationals; Al Gillespie, the former New York outfielder; Jack and Arthur McCabe, Edward Walsh, former members of the Chicago Americans; Frank Barker, once a Giant catcher, and Mike and John O'Neill, the St. Louis battery of years ago.

All of them were developed in the Wyoming Valley and several during suspensions similar to that now in effect.

In the old days baseball in the coal regions was confined to youths of American, Irish, English, Welsh, Scotch and German ancestry. Not so today. The sons of Polish, Slavish, Lithuanian, Russian and Italian immigrants, most of whose parents cannot speak English, have taken to the game with an enthusiasm unsurpassed. Many of them have realized their ambition to become big league players and others are on the way. Among them are the Coveleskie brothers, Harris of Washington, McNally of the Highlanders, Shorten of Detroit, Steve O'Neill of Cleveland, and Katch of the Reading Internationals. Kochinski, Beretski, Gido and a number of others are being given tryouts with professional teams.

Almost anywhere in the Wyoming Valley it is possible on Sunday to find a baseball game with several thousand spectators and in which all the coaching and rooting by the players and fans is done in a foreign tongue. The game is looked upon in the region not only as a wholesale sport, but also as a powerful factor in the Americanization of this conglomerate settlement of continental Europeans.

Now that approximately 150,000 men and boys in the three anthracite districts are idle, one does not have to wait for Sunday to find these baseball games. Many clubs have been formed since the suspension became effective April 1 and the younger men and boys daily may be seen hustling to a vacant lot to play or watch a game.

Hewitt Morgan Will Challenge Champion

Wins Final Round From C. S. Cutting by Default

NEW YORK, April 7 (Special)—Hewitt Morgan will challenge Champion Jay Gould here tomorrow for the United States national court tennis title, which he has held since 1906. Morgan took the final round yesterday by default of C. Suydam Cutting, who did not play because of apparent inability. Cutting said that the semi-final round played on Wednesday was extremely severe for him and he thought it wiser to stay out of the last round.

Cutting has been runner-up for the title in the last two seasons and his default yesterday brought much disappointment to his many admirers, who were anticipating a lively battle to decide who Gould's challenger would be. Morgan, for the second time this season, becomes the challenger to a national champion. Morgan was the runner-up in the racquets tournament in which, in the final round at Tuxedo Park, he was opposed to Clarence C. Pell, the national champion. Morgan is a player of great skill in the manipulation of his shots and in the handling of his racquet. Also he knows every angle of court tennis.

He will undoubtedly put up a strong argument against Gould for the title, and if he were the possesor of slightly more aggressive strokes might have an excellent chance against the perennial champion. However, it is held generally that Gould's game is too well grounded tactically and that his knowledge of the fine points is too intimate to permit of an overturn. The summary:

UNITED STATES NATIONAL COURT TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

Final Round

Hewitt Morgan, Racquet and Tennis Club, defeated C. Suydam Cutting, Racquet and Tennis Club, by default.

FOLWELL TO CONDUCT PRACTICE

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 6—Spring football practice at the United States Naval Academy will be conducted by R. C. Folwell as far as practicable, though most of the regulars upon whom he will rely next year are engaged in other sports. Lacrosse is taking the attention of the largest number, but crew, baseball, and track teams are also crowded with football men. Folwell has been making his plans this week and will probably get some of his younger players together for a week or more, beginning Monday. He is specially anxious to develop punters.

YACHT CLUBS MAY CONSOLIDATE

Members of the Wollaston Yacht Club, at a special meeting last night, voted to open negotiations with the Squantum Yacht Club for the purpose of discussing plans for consolidating the two organizations. A committee was appointed to formulate the plans with the Squantum Club, the older of the two, and it is expected that favorable action will be taken in the near future.

YOEGELIN ELECTED CAPTAIN

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 6—A. N. Yoegelin '23, who played guard on the University of Pennsylvania basketball team for the past two years, was tonight elected captain of the team for next season. He succeeds W. C. Grave '22, who played at center.

ATHLETICS

TWO STRONG FIVES WILL MEET TODAY

Play Reaches Third Round in Interscholastic Basketball

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 7—Two heavy and high-powered teams will spring to action against each other here this afternoon when Missoula, Mont., and Rockford, Ill., high schools quintets meet at Bartlett Gymnasium in the third round of the four annual national interscholastic basketball championship tournament at University of Chicago. They came out with the winners from seven states in the second round yesterday.

In winning its second battle of the tourney, Rockford disposed of the formidable Fort Scott, Kan., team by a score of 33 to 19. Brilliant dribbling by stars of both teams featured the first half of the fray, which ended with Rockford leading 15 to 14. Changing its tactics in the second half, the Illinois quintet abandoned dribbling for a well-organized passing game.

The Montana champions today probably will have difficulty in shaking off William Garrett, Rockford's star guard, as did Fort Scott yesterday. H. E. Gleichman, center, who sank seven baskets yesterday, is another Rockford player Missoula will watch. Frederick Sterling is the Missoula captain. His quintet drew a bye in the first round and yesterday's victory, 28 to 21, over Antigo, Wis., furnished its first work out.

Another interesting encounter should be that of Buckhannon, W. Va., and Hume Fogg, of Nashville, Tenn. Buckhannon, with its leisurely style of play, furnished a surprise yesterday by defeating the speedy New Trier five of Kenilworth, Ill., by the close score of 27 to 26. It was a nip and tuck battle all the way, with Buckhannon leading at the half, 12 to 11.

As on the opening night, Capt. Mortimer Stanley, center, starred for the miners. He scored seven goals from the floor, and held Wallace Leffingwell of New Trier, another of the outstanding centers of the tourney, to five baskets.

In its southern rival, Hume Fogg, Buckhannon will have another worthy opponent. The Tennessee champions yesterday defeated Big Horn of Crowley, champions of Wyoming, 35 to 20. Dorris Harrisoff, right forward, recovered six floor goals for the southerners and Boos Richter, left forward, sank five.

The high scoring team of Mount Vernon, O., will be watched in its contest with Watseka, Ill., in the opener of this afternoon's program. With the aid of Capt. C. L. Smith, its brilliant center, who scored 11 baskets and four free throws, and George Wright, forward, who also scored 11 floor goals, Mount Vernon defeated Sutton, champions of Nebraska, by the one-sided score of 52 to 15. Mount Vernon's score is the high mark of the tourney to date.

Lexington, Ky., will face Cathedral of Duluth, Minn., in the fourth contest of the round today. The Lexingtons are high school champions of Kentucky, while Cathedral is supreme in Duluth and Superior. The summary:

U. S. NATIONAL INTERSCHOLASTIC BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

Second Round

Watseka, Illinois, defeated Greeley, Colorado, 30 to 22.

Missoula, Montana, defeated Antigo, Wisconsin, 28 to 21.

Hume Fogg, Tennessee, defeated Big Horn, Wyoming, 35 to 20.

Mount Vernon, Ohio, defeated Sutton, Nebraska, 52 to 15.

Rockford, Illinois, defeated Ft. Scott, Kansas, 33 to 19.

Lexington, Kentucky, defeated Kalamazoo, Michigan, 25 to 24.

Cathedral, Duluth, defeated Union, Grand Rapids, Mich., 33 to 14.

Buckhannon, West Virginia, defeated New Trier, Kenilworth, 27 to 26.

GRIMM BATS HEAVILY

PITTSBURGH, April 7—Grimm, first baseman for the Pittsburgh Nationals, who has been setting a terrific pace at the bat in the south, added to his preseason laurels yesterday when he made four hits out of five trips to the plate in the game with the Springfield, O., team, of the Western Association. One of these was a home run with two men on bases. Pittsburgh piled up 16 hits.

SHOE BUYERS

Baltimore, Md.—W. A. Dixon of Dixon Bartlett Shoe Company; Touraine. W. Carroll of Carroll Adams Shoe Company; Touraine. S. M. Chamberlain; U. S.

Buffalo, N. Y.—W. J. Kenline; U. S.

Chicago, Ill.—H. J. Erwood and J. McCormick of Montgomery Ward Company; 77 Summer Street.

Cincinnati, O.—A. Levy of Charles Meis Shoe Company; Copley-Plaza.

Cleveland, O.—Henry Israel of W. Taylor Dry Goods Co.; Essex.

Lewiston, Ida.—C. J. Brier; U. S.

Newbern, N. C.—H. B. Marks of O. Marks & Sons, Touraine.

New York City—H. Levy of M. Levy & Co.; Essex. W. J. Finn of Charles Williams Stores.

Philadelphia, Pa.—P. R. Chandler of W. T. Holmes Shoe Company; Touraine. A. Meltzer; U. S.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Louis Shapiro of Ideal Specialty Company; U. S.

San Francisco, Cal.—Harry Cullinane of Buckingham & Hecht; U. S.

St. Louis, Mo.—J. J. Sensenbrenna of Sensenbrenna Mercantile Co.; Copley-Plaza.

MR. GOMPERS TO VISIT NEW HAVEN

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 7—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, will visit New Haven on April 15 and 16, it was announced here today. Mr. Gompers will be the guest of New Haven business men on the 15th and on the 16th will hold conferences with labor leaders. Later the A. F. of L. president is expected to go to Boston to confer with leaders of the textile strike.

CAR BUILDERS BUSY

PITTSBURGH, April 7—Plants of the Pressed Steel Car Company and the Standard Steel Car Company will begin work immediately on car orders placed by the New York Central road. The Pressed Steel Car concern will build 3000 and the Standard Steel Car Company 5500 cars. Plants are already operating on a big schedule.

RZESCHEWSKI BEATS THREE CONGRESSMEN

WASHINGTON, April 6—It took Samuel Rzeschweski, boy champion chess player of the world, 50 minutes today to defeat the three best players in Congress. They were Representatives Fitzgerald of Ohio, Collins of Mississippi and London of New York. Witnessed by a gallery, the congressmen wrinkled their foreheads and used all their skill trying to defeat the boy.

Mr. London was the first to lose, and the others followed quickly.

A few minutes after the game Samuel, tennis racket in hand, was making one of the marble corridors ring with his shouts as he played a game of ball with a clerk.

BEACON EDITORIAL STAFF CHOSEN

Waitshill H. Sharp of Hingham, a senior in the College of Liberal Arts at Boston University and son of Prof. Dallas Lore Sharp of the Liberal Arts faculty, has been chosen editor-in-chief of the Beacon, the college literary magazine, with Laura Gotberg '23 of South Manchester, Conn., associate editor, and Rebecca Farnham '23 of Medford and Russell Thurston '23 of Rockport, Me., assistant editors. The members of the 1922-1923 editorial board will be Mildred Rich '23, Sharon; Joseph S. Robinson '25, Marblehead; Earle Gaige '25, Brookline; William H. Reynolds '25, Marblehead; Irene M. Cowley '25, Waltham; Marion Richardson, '25, Round Brook, N. J., and Eleanor Warren '25, Chelmsford.

Classified Advertisements

FOR SALE

LAUNDRY for sale in Chicago—Doing $4300 to $4600 per week, making handsome profit, best equipment, fine location, fast increasing business; fine buildings, with room to expand; owner retiring; price $100,000, liberal terms. LOUIS O. EDDY, Marshall Field Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—Wonderful polar bear rug for less than was paid for skin in Alaska; one of the largest in America. Address P. O. Box 579, Greeley, Iowa.

REAL ESTATE

HOMES AND FARMS

For suburban homes, summer homes and farms near Boston or anywhere in New England, New York State, New Jersey, Maryland, and Florida send for our new catalog. CHAS. G. CLAPP COMPANY, Old South Bldg., 294 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

OIL PROPERTY

180 ACRES proven oil property in the Bull Bayou Oil Fields, De Soto parish, Louisiana; producing wells within ¼ mile east and west and ½ mile on south; will entertain any legitimate proposition for drilling this lease. R. L. CHUNING, 1734 W. 52d St., Los Angeles, Calif.

FOR SALE—7-room house, 100 Albemarle Ave., Hempstead, N. Y.; lot 40x150; sewer, electricity, gas, steam heat, open fireplace, large porch; convenient to train, trolleys and golf club; $8500, $1500 cash. Box F-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ON H St., near 7th, N. W., 3-story, brick dwelling; can be remodeled for store; lot 20x113 feet. C. KAUFMAN, 1116 8th St., N. W.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS FOR RENT

FOR RENT—Los Angeles flat, 4 large, sunny rooms with bathroom, front porch and screen porch at rear; lease for year $85 per month, with garage $90 per month; within walking distance of churches. Phone 23936 Los Angeles.

ARLINGTON — For rent, 10-room stucco house, furnished or unfurnished, modern improvements, garage. Haymarket 4538.

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EDUCATIONAL

The Wireless, a Metered Learning and the Future University

AS I was making my way homeward from my 4 o'clock class the other afternoon I was struck with astonishment to encounter my friend the young instructor overcome with a fit of laughter. He appeared to lean for support against the white-oak tree that stands at the north end of our senior quadrangle, and is opposite the gateway erected in honor of the seven worthies of New England. Now it is a fact well known to me that my friend has a sense of humor; to see him laugh, time and place fitting, is therefore no cause for wonder. On the other hand his understanding of decorum is so just and exact I confess I did not anticipate he would play the zany in a public place. I approached him somewhat troubled in my thoughts how best to arouse in him an appreciation of his deficiency in taste.

"Blenkinsop!" he fairly shouted at me drawing near, thus anticipating my rebuke before I had an opportunity to vent it. "You can never guess what I have been reading here." He waved a news sheet at me as he spoke, and surrendered himself once more to noisy mirth.

An Embarrassing Subject

"What is it?" I asked. "Shall we not seek a more secluded spot?" I urged, as his laughter by no means abated.

"Help me to the senior fence and we will sit there."

I obeyed, hoping that the soberness of my mien might in a measure quiet him. We sat on that portion of the fence which faces the Founder's Tower. Even here we should not escape the public eye.

"Blenkinsop," he continued when he had caught his breath, "have you read the interview with the man in Chicago?"

"No," I replied, wondering still more at the strangeness of my friend's words. "Has he made himself sponsor for a false quantity in a Latin verse?"

"Oh, it's much funnier than that," replied the young instructor. "This man in Chicago declares that the wireless telephone will do away with the necessity of maintaining universities."

"I fear I am still in ignorance wherein lies the point of your jest. To speak of abolishing universities does not seem to me a cause for laughter," I replied.

This New-Fangled Notion

"Here is the project in a few words. The wireless telephone will send out learning broadcast over our country. Instead of going to college a young man will have only to sit at home and clap a contrivance over his ears. The wireless telephone will do the rest."

I gripped tightly the top rail of the fence, the better to concentrate my thoughts upon this new-fangled notion.

"A few leading professors will be rounded up in some central corral—more than one for each subject will not be needed—and each will be given his turn at 'broadcasting,' as the news sheet has it, his particular subject."

"I see," I said, "but at what were you laughing?"

"My imagination had run away with the idea—that's all," said the instructor. "I thought first of you construing a passage from one of your favorite Latin poets into vacancy, and several thousand young men sitting in farmhouses and factories, lumber camps and brokers' offices, each accoutered with the necessary implements, listening to you. Perhaps, in the course of time, the idea will be still further perfected. I can foresee a knowledge-meter, constructed after the principle of a gas-meter, set up in every home. You will put in a quarter and call for 25 cents' worth of chemistry, or two bits' of philosophy. How much Latin poetry do you think we should give for this price?"

"H'm," I cogitated, "I am not yet convinced this is a laughing matter."

A Sample Schedule

"Here for example is a schedule of the day's work in our wireless university—by the way, a university without wires is worth thinking about, isn't it? But to my schedule. New England station X Y Z 9:26 a. m., on burning with a hard and gem-like flame; 9:30, the Homestead Quartet will sing a medley of college songs; 10:03, Professor E will state the law of supply and demand; 10:34 to 10:36, Professor F on the legacy of Greece; 10:37 to 2:15, double entry bookkeeping; 2:16, lecture on torts and retorts, by the combined faculties of law, chemistry, and English; 3 to 4, athletics, college cheers organized and uttered by the Metropolitan Opera House chorus; 4 to 5, domestic chat on the fireless cooker in the home; 6:33, furnace tending by the department of mechanical engineering; 7:04, Young's "Night Thoughts," recited by Anna Poll, the child prodigy; 11 p. m., bed-time story by the department of sociology. Thus ends a day in the wireless university."

"Very clever," I remarked, as my friend paused with a triumphant smile upon his face, "but of course your exaggeration is grossly unfair."

An Ideal Wireless Curriculum

"Not at all. I have been most careful to apportion the time allowed for the various subjects in accordance with present-day demands upon a university curriculum. In fact, my course is a severe one, for I have allowed no time for luncheon or going to the moving pictures. Probably this schedule would lead to considerable cutting by the students. There is, you will note, only one hour set apart for listening to organized cheering, which we call athletics. In most colleges at least two hours daily are given up to this out-door sport, to say nothing of obligatory attendance at the moving pictures. But I have tried to draw up an ideal wireless curriculum which shall at the same time embody all those practical subjects our alumni are so insistent in urging upon us. The only thing that bothers me is what shall we do with all these university buildings when our new wireless and invisible university comes into being? Of what use, for example, is this quadrangle in which we sit, save to house young men whom we detain here for four years?"

I got down from my place upon the fence.

"I am sorry you are in such a frivolous mood today," I remarked severely to my friend. "Under these circumstances I do not feel that our conversation will be profitable. Of course, the wireless telephone will not do away with the need for universities. I am, nevertheless, of the opinion that the idea expressed by the Chicago man in the news sheet is worth consideration. I have personally no prejudices concerning the ways in which learning may be spread abroad. The important thing is to spread it, if we can. The wireless telephone, in the right hands, be it understood, seems to me an excellent instrument for the purpose. Only the material it sends out must not be merely 'popular' or sensational, as is the matter in certain types of periodical magazines; the best experts must be employed. Otherwise I can see nothing so extraordinarily laughable in these suggestions." With this I walked away, but I regret to state that the laughter of my young friend was still ringing in my ears when I passed beneath the portal of our quadrangle.

On the Best Way to Teach Reading

An Educator Combines Phonic and Whole-Word Methods

A summary of recent ideas on the best way to teach reading has recently been issued to the scholars in Carnarvonshire, Wales, by Mr. David Thomas, director of education for that area. He points out that several different methods are employed in teaching young children the mechanical process of recognizing words. There is the alphabetic method, which requires the child to name each letter in the word—e. g., "see-ay-pee" (cap). This method is of great antiquity, and Ickelsamer showed its basic error four centuries ago. We now realize that pronouncing the names of the letters cannot possibly help the child in arriving at the pronunciation of the word. "See-ay-pee" spells "see-ay-pee" and nothing else. This method has been forbidden by law in Prussia since 1872. Its great merit, of course, rested upon the fact that one taught reading and spelling at the same time by drawing the child's attention to each successive letter.

Another method of teaching reading is the phonic method by which the child is taught not the names, but the functions of the letters. But it is doubtful whether the child who is taught to say "kuh-ah-puh" as an aid to the pronouncing of the word "cap" is much better off than the one who says "see-ay-pee," and this method is certainly no more helpful than the alphabetic. The phonic method is, doubtless, quite good for a language in which each letter of the alphabet has one sound only, and in which every sound is represented by a separate letter, but English is not one of these, and to realize how far removed the English alphabet is from being perfect one has only to remember that we have but five vowels for 20 vowel sounds.

The Child's Way of Doing It

Another method is the whole-word method, by which the pupil is taught the name for the word as a whole. A child recognizes a dog before he knows how many legs it has. In the same way, a child can recognize a word without knowing the constituent letters. In fact, most adults can read words they cannot spell. It is, therefore, not necessary to know the separate letters to be able to recognize the word.

When once the pupil has mastered the mechanical difficulties of recognizing words, reading should mean for him not "reading aloud" but thought gathering. This necessitates efficiency in silent reading, and Mr. Thomas makes a valuable point in showing the relationship between efficiency and speed. Recent experiments, conducted mainly in America, prove that the quick reader comprehends more than the slow one. Those who have made investigations in this field of research give as an explanation that the slow reader, through lack of concentration, allows extraneous matter to intrude. The memorandum points out that there is, therefore, a double reason for cultivating a quick rate of silent reading, one the saving of time and the other the increased quality of comprehension.

Special Points in the Method

Under the present system teachers are deliberately training their pupils to cultivate a slow rate of silent reading that will handicap them throughout their lives. To increase the rate of silent reading the first essential is that the books used should be interesting. The pupils should be encouraged to read quickly when reading to themselves. They should be warned against using their lips and tongue in silent reading. All investigators seem agreed that "inner speech" retards the rate of reading, and pupils should be encouraged to keep records of the rate of silent reading.

In summing up Mr. Thomas recommends: That the alphabet method of teaching reading be forbidden. That a combination of the phonic method and the whole-word method be used with young children in the initial stages, but that teachers as soon as possible in the course encourage the use of a larger unit than the letter. That as the children pass up the school they be encouraged to use the phrase or, indeed, the sentence as the unit. That the bulk of the reading above Standard Three be silent reading, and that teachers encourage the pupils to try and increase their rate of silent reading. That teachers warn the pupils that they will never attain to a rapid rate of reading if they use their lips and tongue in silent reading.

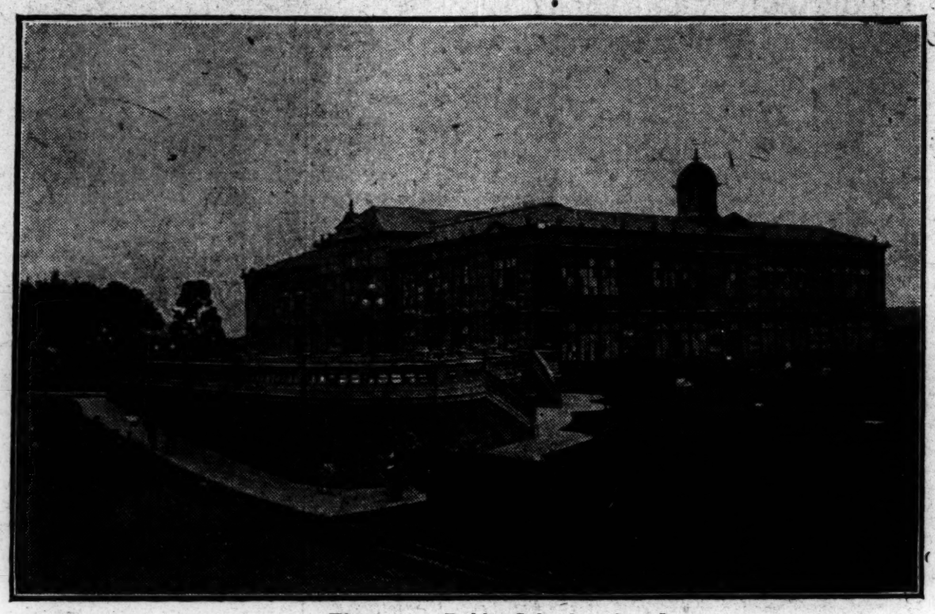
Of general interest to teachers is the decision of the Indiana Pension Board to the effect that a teacher who has been retired on a pension may accept any kind of employment other than as a teacher without forfeiting her pension rights. She may even take a position in a school so long as she does not thereby fall within the class of beneficiaries specifically named in the teachers' retirement law.

Public Service Graduate Courses

NEW YORK (Special Correspondence)—Twelve courses will be offered during the coming year by the National Institute of Public Administration to college graduates or those with equivalent experience who wish to enter the field of public service. The courses will include lectures on charters and municipal corporations, budgets and budget making, public accounting and financial reporting, civil service and personnel administration, purchasing and storing of supplies, taxation and revenues, public debt administration, engineering administraton, police and fire, public health and welfare and education. This work will cover eight months and students will be required to spend an additional three to six months as assistants in assigned government departments.

At the close of the year's work, fellowships of from $1000 to $1500 will be available to those who have displayed unusual merit and who are available for work as assistants to city managers or other municipal or state administrators, without other compensation than the fellowship. A number of field scholarships will also be awarded to students whose records warrant appointments for special field work outside of New York City.

Costa Rica's Fine School Equipment



Elementary Public School in San José

EDUCATIONAL equipment in Costa Rica, according to educators visiting that part of the continent, is far above that in any other Central American republic. Late reports show a total of 400 school buildings for an enrollment of 136,400 pupils in a population of less than 470,000.

There are two high schools in San José. The one for girls is called the "Colegio de Señoritas." There are 422 pupils enrolled in the various grades corresponding to the American seventh and eighth grammar grades through high school and normal school. Of this enrollment 123 are normal school pupils. These girls after a government examination are sent throughout the Republic as teachers. It is interesting that girls of high and low social standing enter this field. There is little of the frivolous, "butterfly" type among Costa Rican young women. The daughters of the rich travel and study abroad while those not so fortunate equip themselves at home for useful occupations. There is another large normal school at Heredia about 10 miles from San José.

The principal or director of the girls' school is Dr. Fidel Tristán, an archæologist of some repute. He has done a great deal in the excavation of Indian ruins and relics. During the eruption of Iratzu, the great volcano of Costa Rica, extinct for hundreds of years, Dr. Tristán with true scientific fervor made the journey from San José to the summit, some 25 miles, in showers of ashes and volcanic dust. He approached within eight meters of the crater during the eruption and the photographs he secured are considered among the finest of that nature in existence. Dr. Tristán besides carrying on his scholastic duties, has undertaken to interest the boys and young men of the city in wireless telegraphy and telephony with the result that there is an active amateur wireless club which at times supplements the inadequate government plant. The boys' high school is known as the "Liceo de Costa Rica" and has enrolled some 500 pupils. This school is well equipped with native teachers trained in the United States. There is a manual training department, a gymnasium, and a swimming pool, in addition to the ordinary school equipment. English is studied in both the boys' and girls' high school, and although they are bashful in using it on one whose native language is English, yet most of them carry on a fairly good conversation. How many school children in the United States can converse in any language other than their mother tongue?

In addition to the government school, there are three or four conducted by as many church denominations, but none of these private schools have a large attendance.

The Observatory

ONE of these days, perhaps sooner than is commonly believed, Ontario will make free textbooks compulsory in the schools. A bill to this effect has been introduced in the House and has now passed a second reading. If it eventually becomes law, as its many sponsors venture to hope, each community will be compelled to supply all pupils with textbooks free of charge. Under the present law the matter is entirely optional with the cities and towns, and the result is that in the larger and wealthier centers, where educational facilities generally are more nearly adequate, schoolbooks are furnished free, while in the poorer centers, where the need of thoroughgoing education is the greatest, pupils are still forced to buy books with their own money.

The present movement in Toronto is opposed chiefly by the farmers, who object to any further burden of taxation or additional centralization of authority. It is their theory, too, that the program will inevitably lead to municipal extravagance, because towns will be easily influenced to make frequent changes in textbooks, a thing which they do not now dare to do in the face of the certain opposition of individual parents whose pocketbooks are directly touched.

Entirely aside from the matter of expense, which in practice has been found to be less under a system of free schoolbooks, it is distinctly to the advantage of the community to supply texts out of its general funds. There is then no excuse for the individual child to remain away from school or for the parent to keep him out of school. Education becomes what it ought to be—public in every sense of the word and available to every child regardless of class, creed, or circumstance. It may be that texts are more frequently changed, but even then they are not changed as often as competent educators think necessary. The book which the child has himself bought is more carefully used and so lasts longer than the book which is given him. That is exactly the trouble. It lasts too long. Four years is the average life of the free textbook. At the end of that time the book ought to be scrapped because a new and better text has probably been devised.

We in the United States are so accustomed to free schoolbooks that we are sometimes inclined to regard the idea almost as a part of our federal Constitution. But the facts are otherwise. Philadelphia, to be sure, adopted the plan as early as 1818 and Jersey City and Newark followed suit a few years later. But it was not until 1873 that Massachusetts permitted a city or town to furnish free textbooks and it was not until 1884 that it made free textbooks compulsory. Even now there are states where the system is not yet in operation and such educationally progressive commonwealths as Pennsylvania, California, Maryland and New Hampshire have had it less than a generation.

Porto Rico, which already supplies the United States with many important products, is now seeking to become a training school for teachers of Spanish. In connection with the work of its university, it announces for the coming summer a six-week's course of instruction designed particularly for American public school teachers of Spanish literature and language. All the instructors will be men and women whose native tongue is Spanish; there will be lectures by public men with a wide knowledge of classical Castilian, and the students will have an opportunity to live in homes where nothing except Spanish is spoken.

This new venture is one of considerable promise. With its Castilian traditions, Porto Rico is able to teach Spanish about as advantageously as Spain itself. Much of the Spanish now taught in our high schools is poorly taught, principally because the teachers, unlike many teachers of French or German, have not been trained in countries where the language is native. But henceforth they will be able to study in a Spanish environment, talk Spanish with Spaniards and still be on American soil. This possibility is especially attractive in view of the fact that with the growing use of the language in American commercial pursuits and its increasing popularity as a subject of study in our public schools, the demand for adequately trained Spanish teachers will probably continue, for some time to come, to exceed the available supply.

A measure of the public service which many states aim to perform is contained in the announcement that there will soon be started in Wisconsin a training school for policewomen, probation officers, deputy sheriffs, visiting teachers, child welfare officials and other social workers. The course which will comprise 160 lectures and a great amount of carefully supervised field work, will last four months. Admission to the school will be based entirely on personal fitness for social service work.

It seems likely that our school men will not neglect the opportunity for a better understanding between the two Americas that will be presented in the forthcoming celebration of the centenary of Brazil. Arrangements are now making for a Pan-American educational conference as part of the celebration and many institutions in the United States, private as well as public, have expressed a willingness to send delegates.

The impetus which the war gave to science in general and to chemistry in particular shows no signs of losing its force. According to a survey made by the National Research Council the number of students in school and college courses in chemistry is now 112,771.

New Parents' Group Questions Curricula

LONDON (Special Correspondence)—A new and promising move in the direction of parent's associations in connection with the public and private schools of Great Britain has been made. A meeting was held with this object in view at the house of Sir Rennell Rodd in London, and the idea is widely supported by many distinguished people, including Lord Curzon, Sir William Hadow, Sir Robert and Lady Baden-Powell, and Dr. David, formerly head master of Rugby.

Sir Rennell Rodd made it apparent that the new movement intends to strive for a change in the old-established curriculum of the English public school system. He spoke of his experiences in many European countries, where he had found that young men of 18 and 19, who lacked, perhaps, the training in character which was the special feature of the English public school system, had a wide general education, a knowledge of several modern languages, and an understanding of natural science, and could talk much more interestingly than Englishmen of the same age. He contended that the English system—dating from monastic days—of setting young children to study the classics had results which were not helpful to education. Sir Rennell said he believed strongly in the value of classics in education, but the continental countries which introduced children to the classics at a later age secured better all-round results.

A resolution was carried, urging a consideration of the recommendations of departmental committees and royal commissions appointed to examine the conditions of education. It expressed the desire of the association for the study of approved educational experience from other countries and its application to the specific problems of English schools. It is stated the intention of the new body is to press for a more general curriculum without specialization, especially for younger children; to secure that all teachers shall receive training in the laws of education; and to urge that provision shall be made for their superannuation.

Advantages of Study by Mail as Told by the Instructors

GIVING a correspondence course is more than marking papers right or wrong and assigning a percentage grade, say those who are handling this branch of education under the university extension division of the Massachusetts Department of Education. "It is a human rather than a scholastic problem," says one. The division believes that the most important thing about an enrollment is not the subject but the student.

Instructors are appraised by their ability to "come alongside," and help the student help himself, and talk with him and not at him. The qualities of good letter-writing enter into correspondence teaching. It is friendly, but not familiar or patronizing. The high regard with which this work is held by instructors in the state department, is told in their own words as follows:

"The correspondence instructor has an advantage over the classroom instructor in having that prophet-from-another-country relationship with his students that the "regular" teacher cannot have. The romance of the unusual lies in preparing papers for a stranger and adds to the zest of correspondence study. Each returned paper with its comments and corrections unfolds another leaf of the character of the unknown one who has handled the paper. Coupled with the novelty of the whole proceeding is the intimacy (paradoxical as it may seem) of this method of study. The instructor can devote his entire attention to each student, who is a miniature class of one, and can "come alongside" the student and his problems in true comrade fashion.

"The State's correspondence students are free to make any reasonable demands on their instructor's knowledge of a subject and sympathetic understanding of students' needs. In his own home, at his own convenience, when he is "in the mood for study," the student can take up the thread of his course work without distraction. What he learns then he learns because he wants to learn it—and how can man learn better?"

"Correspondence instruction is more universal in scope and in application than any other kind. A greater variety of subjects can be offered than any one institution can afford to include in its curriculum. Distance presents to it no obstacle. It overcomes the student's diffidence caused by lack of previous training, age, and fear of ridicule. The teacher communes with the student in the privacy of his own home. The questions discussed are those that trouble the particular student, not the average of a class. It is the highest type of individual instruction."

"A student in a correspondence course can come home from a day's work and settle down in the comfort of his own home for an evening of study and not have to hurry out to an evening school. He can more nearly do himself justice, for he works entirely without that feeling of restraint which hampers the adult student when he finds himself again, after years of absence, in a schoolroom. The personal touch, so essential in correspondence work, interests the student and gives him confidence.

"The student is able to arrange his own time for his studying, to study little or much according as his time and ability allow him, and to proceed as slowly or as rapidly as he desires. He also may keep his written lessons on file with the corrections and encouraging comments of his instructor to which he can refer from time to time for review or inspiration. To be sure correspondence instruction lacks the personal touch to a certain extent; but our teachers in their comments and corrections on the student's papers, aim to make him feel that they are his personal friends and deeply interested in his progress, an attitude which many students have keenly felt and gratefully acknowledged, as shown by the many letters we have received from students who have realized the value and privilege of such instruction as well as the material gain resulting from it.

"Moreover in some respects a teacher knows better in correspondence instruction the points on which his pupils need particular help, for in class students are very often backward about asking questions and let things pass by which they do not understand. In correspondence the teacher gets the entire lesson from each pupil and sees for himself where the student needs particular help; and the student is urged to ask questions about doubtful points which are always carefully explained."

"There are teachers and teachers, but the teacher of correspondence courses has several decided advantages over the others. In the first place, his teaching is done in writing so that he has plenty of time for thought, coordination or reference to books.

"As all his instruction is written, it always remains as a record for the student. The teacher does not need to repeat again and again. The correspondence instructor at his desk in a quiet room, reading the student's attempts at learning, has the advantages of a peaceful mind and atmosphere. It follows naturally that from his isolated desk he can often give to his student a better part of himself than his brother of the crowded classroom."

"The instructor soon comes to feel that his students are members of an invisible class, whose boundaries may extend from Pittsfield to Provincetown, but whose purpose is a common one and whose individual effort to realize this common purpose counts for more than it would in a class, because each member is working from his own individual angle and at the top-notch of his ability."

Grant Asked From Dail Eireann for School Teachers

DUBLIN (Special Correspondence)—A conference of intermediate teachers held in January appointed a subcommittee to go into the question of grants for secondary education. This committee on Feb. 25 waited on Professor Hayes, M. A., Minister of Education of the Dail Eireann, and presented a scheme of salaries and increments for submission to the Treasury as a ground for increased grants. In addition to all grants which have hitherto been received the scheme would cost £260,000. The committee recognized that until the Southern Irish Parliament was established it was not possible for the Minister to accept their proposals, but they felt that the present government should make some definite announcement as to the finance of intermediate education, as this branch of education had in the past been worse treated than any other branch of education in the British Isles. With the cessation of grants from the British Treasury the committee could not see how they were going to meet examination results, inspection and science and art grants this year unless the present Irish administration was prepared to carry on the supply hitherto received from all sources.

The Viceregal Committee on Intermediate Education, appointed in 1915, from their inquiries brought out the following important facts: 1. That in proportion to the rise in economic values caused by the war the education grants were not equal and the Irish intermediate teacher was the only teacher who did not receive a government bonus. 2. In England, secondary teachers' salaries were improved twice, i.e., £180 rising to £450, and £240 rising to £500. These scales were open to Irish teachers accepting posts in England. 3. Considerable improvements were made in the salaries of the primary teachers of Ireland which placed them in a far better position than fresh secondary teachers. 4. That recommendations were repeatedly made to the British Minister of Education for improved scales of salaries for secondary teachers in Ireland.

The committee submitted to the Minister a table showing the amount due to Irish intermediate education from the British Treasury for the past year, of which the share due to Southern Ireland is £400,000. The immediate grant for the current year, the committee considered, should be at least £100,000, which would help them to carry on until their whole case could be finally settled.

Professor Hayes agreed to see that intermediate education would be no worse off than last year. The interim grant of £50,000 would be available but he hoped at least to double it. The question of distributing grants in the past had been unsatisfactory and he asked the committee to prepare an agreed scheme which should be submitted to him to assist in proportioning the grants this year.

No Schools for Jews in Russia

The Yiddish Communist newspapers are full of pessimism regarding the difficulties of the educational system in the Soviet countries in regard to Jewish children. On the one hand, a relentless campaign is waged against the Chedarim on the ground that they breed superstition and retard the emancipation of the Jewish working class; on the other hand, there is a complete lack of suitable buildings, personnel and textbooks approved from the Communist point of view, to enable the children to attend the Yiddish Communist schools. The Chedarim are closed down on all sides and there are not sufficient Communist schools for the pupils to attend instead.

A Teacher Who Is Remembered

TWO boys in the corridor were overheard talking to each other in stage whispers. "You ask him!" "No, you ask him. You have more in-floo-ence with him than I've got!" "Aw, gwan, every guy's got in-floo-ence with him!" "All right!" and he edged through a nearby door. He returned a moment later saying, "Tsallright; he says we can." It seems that these two boys had been directed by their teacher of mathematics to remain after school on that day for much needed help in that subject, but, by request, as just described, a moratorium had been declared on detentions by the gray-haired preceptor, Mr. X. "Just why," I asked Mr. X, "have you excused those two boys who evidently need extra help to keep up to grade?" "Just because they have been waiting for a whole month for enough snow for skiing. Last night it came and tomorrow there may be rain, and their chance will be gone. I couldn't see them disappointed. The work will be done, too. They will be in here tomorrow morning demanding to know when they may have a chance at ——" The sentence remained unfinished. His mind was flying over the field with those boys.

Now I understand why this man who has remained for years in an insignificant position, is so frequently mentioned by the men who used to go to school to him. It was not he who inspired someone to write, "Where in Heaven shall be put the people who are good but not kind?" Always a youth at heart, he never mocks or belittles the honestly expressed desire of the child. He not only gives the boy credit for inherent honesty, but he knows the longing of the child for sympathy and understanding.

THE HOME FORUM

The Story of Ukiyo-Ye

UKIYO-YE—the Painting of the Passing Scene, is the name that the Japanese give to their first school of painting, an art devoted to the expression of their daily life and manners; and a glimpse into this art, whose far-reaching influence has deeply embedded itself even in the West, is given by the series of exhibitions which the British Museum is holding. From this exhibition we can form a very thorough impression of the first century of Ukiyo-yé, commencing from its early beginnings in the first part of the seventeenth century.

Though the exhibition shows examples of paintings and of illustrated books, it mainly comprises examples of the first color prints, which seem to us such marvels of distinction, humor and fine taste that it is both wonderful and inspiring to learn that it was among the artisans and working classes and not among the aristocracy that the artists found their clientele in distant Yedo (now Tokio.)

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This popular patronization it shared with its sister art of the Theater. Hence it is not surprising to find that the earlier pictures depict the life of the theater and favorite actors. Okumura Masanobu gives us several prints of the interior of a theater, and certainly, if we are to judge by the blaze of orange and vermilion of the lanterns and wall decorations, the theater itself and its audience must have been as diverting as the performance of the actors.

Matabei, whom the Japanese regard as the originator of this school of painting, did not execute his work in woodcut form but followed the traditional method of painting on scrolls and two examples by his hand are on view. Their subject—in both cases the movements of a dancer—sufficiently contrasts with the former mythological or religious subjects to enable one to realize the extent of the change that he inaugurated. It was left to his successor Moronobu to bring about the adoption in Japan of the woodblock with its advantage of printing as the best means of bringing popular subjects within the general reach, to serve the fashion-plates and illustrated newspapers of the period.

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In the later development of the art of the woodblock it was the general practice to use five colors, each requiring the cutting of a separate cherry-wood block, the colors being mixed with water and rice-paste. But in its beginnings in the seventeenth century Moronobu and his followers confined themselves to the use of one block, for the outline only, coloring each print by hand.

The present exhibition, however, reveals a fact that may prove surprising to many, namely, that these Japanese artists were not the true originators of their art, but that the use of woodblocks had existed for centuries in China. A fact which recalls the popular theory that there is no modern invention that did not originate in ancient China. There is a small and rare collection of these Chinese woodcuts on view in the exhibition which are veritable marvels of beauty and grace; at the same time revealing the differences between Chinese and Japanese temperament.

The earliest known example of a Chinese woodcut, dating from the ninth century, is of a religious subject—a figure of Avalokitesvara in sombre colors on a deep blue ground, and inscribed "Om Aururikya Svaha—This is the Spell of Tara!" But the most beautiful of the Chinese prints are those of the seventeenth century, devoted to flowers, fruits or birds. There is one of pomegranates and apples in a dish, or more truly in a porcelain bowl of that delicate transparent beauty that one learns to associate with China and striped with colors—red, green, and yellow. Another shows two black birds—one looking enviously at the other who has a bee in its mouth—perching on boughs of plum-blossom and crimson Guelder-rose.

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To turn from these Chinese prints to those of contemporary Japan is to turn from a world of radiant and magical color and light to one of beautiful forms and shapes, for the Japanese were more preoccupied with beauty of line and the delicacy of form than design.

Harunobu, who worked during the eighteenth century and was the first to give up hand coloring in favor of printing his colors, is the outstanding figure of the latter part of the period under review. In his work, and in that of Koriusai and their contemporaries, we can note a marked change in popular taste. The exclusive position of the theater as the predominant subject-matter of their art is replaced by such subjects as: "The Snow-Rabbit," a print by Harunobu; "Children Spinning Tops," by Kiyohiro; "Maid Removing Snow from Her Mistress' Clogs," by Kiyotsune. One of Kiyoshige's shows the ninth century scholar Michizane holding the Plum-blossom, in allusion to the famous poem which he wrote when he was sent into exile in 901 A. D. which translates: "Blossoms of my Plum-tree fill the wind as it passes with fragrance: though the master be away, forget not you the Spring!"

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One of Harunobu's most beautiful prints is called "December," and shows four boys dressed in orange and green kimonos rolling a large snow-ball. Another bears the title "Traveling by the Sea-shore," and shows a traveler on foot meeting another mounted on a bright red horse, and both turn to gaze upon Mount Fuji-Yama which rises out of the misty distance across the water. It is a veritable symbol of that world of beauty of these humble Japanese artists which calls nowadays with as much irresistible appeal for the western public as it originally had for the lowly artisans of Yedo and the Inland Sea.

Japanese Print by Harunobu

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The Sub-Postmaster of Ballymuckeen

THE Sub-Postmaster of Ballymuckeen had had a busy morning. His wife, who managed a little general shop partially screened off from the Government premises, glanced sympathetically at him now and again as he steered his way tactfully through the many perplexities of the customers that crowded the outer office.

At last, for a brief interval they found themselves alone. "I tell ye, Mary, if I was as wise as I am now, I wouldn't be so wild as I was to apply for this Government bizhness."

"Yerra, now, Mike, why would ye be sayin' that? Yer gettin' on gran'."

"I'm getting into it right enough, but the names do be terrible confusin.' Twinty Kinnedys in the wan townland! An all o' them I might say be the name o' Tom. Tis too moiderin. If I was axed to be Postmaster-Gineral tomorra, I'd think twice before I'd take it." "Musha, man alive, 'tis a likely story they'll be axin ye to be Postmaster-Gineral," laughed Mary. "Wasn't it what they said that nayther av us had eddication enough only for 'twas o' no great consequence in a place like Ballymuckeen?"

"Howld yer whisht about that, Mary gerrl; if we hasn't the eddication isself we'll soon have the experience anyways, an if that isn't as good as larning, me name isn't Mike Hegarty."

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The post office door opened with a squeak which, to Mike's and Mary's minds, answered the purpose as well as a bell and was cheaper.

A tall, dark woman came up to the counter. A pair of piercing black eyes were practically all of her face that was apparent, so tightly was the shawl drawn around her head and shoulders. She was a stranger to the Hegartys.

"Have ye e'er a letter for me, Postmasther?"

"An what name 'ud be on it?"

"Yerra, now, tisn't aisy for me to say."

"An why so, woman dear? Isn't it how yer expecting a letther?"

"I might an I mightn't. 'Twas me cuzhen, Minnie Mulhane, back at Gurteens, that sint me worrd. I have another cuzhen be the name o' Mary O'Donnell, in Ameriky, an she tould Mary Mulhane in a letther a while back that she had a great notion to write a letther to meself. An I sez to Shamusheen, sez I, if I goes down to Mike Hegarty, he's a nice plain man an he'll make out a letther for me if there's ee'r a wan there at all."

"An its only too glad I am to be obligin. But sure I don't know yer name ayet."

"Arrah, now, that's what I was going to ax ye. For faix, I dunno what name to say. I'm Maggie McKinna from me father, and Maggie Pierce from me mother, an Maggie O'Sullivan from me husbanad. Me husbanad he coom from th' other side of the mountain, but I lived all me life in the house where I was borrn. They calls me by all thim names. Anny one of thim might coom on the letther."

"Now, me good woman, be sinsible. Wanst ye was marrit ye had no more call to yer father's name, an wanst yer mother was marrit 'twas the same wid her. Yer laygal name is O'Sullivan. What name did ye say your husband got at his christenin?"

"His name is Shamusheen Thomas O'Sullivan."

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"Now, we're comin' at it. Yer name is Mrs. James Thomas O'Sullivan. An what townland d'ye live in?"

"I knows that well, faix. Tis the townland o' Kilmurrey."

"Very good. Yer laygal ad-dhress is Mrs. James O'Sullivan, Killburrey, Ballymuckeen."

"D'ye tell me so, Postmasther, agra? Tis yerself that have the logic and the raysonin, more power te ye."

"Thank ye kindly. And be the same token, here's yer letther for ye."

By this time the office was again crowded with clients, but as Mrs. O'Sullivan took her grateful departure, the sub-postmaster managed an aside to his wife—"Thim wimmin do be a caution."

Heirs of the Middle Ages

The art of the Middle Ages is really the art of youth. It has no finality, because that which it expresses can never be finished. It lives with unmeasured potentialities still before it. Until the Renaissance, and men's subsequent concentration upon commerce and science, it seldom rested in the West, but grew from one stage to another—as in our still living arts—of painting, and music, poetry, and the drama—we still move and change and grow.

The Middle Ages were the age of youth. I do not mean merely of young nations, but of men who were building up the future and had unlimited development before them. It was our youth, and we are growing from it. In so far as our art lives—the art of our intelligentsia—it is growing from that stem. In so far as it is dead, it is in those forms of art which have ignored their own parentage, such as architecture, ornament, the crafts, and much sculpture, and have tried to form themselves from ancient models in the pedantry of the schools. They are cut off from the stem and they languish. But painting, like music and poetry, has gone on without a break and is alive to-day. . . . Let us take heart. We are the heirs of those old craftsmen.—Percy Dearmer.

I Climbed a Hill

I climbed a hill as light fell short,
And rooks came home in scramble sort, . . .
An owl from nowhere with no sound
Swung by and soon was nowhere found,
I heard his calling half-way round,
Hollolng loud and deep;
A pair of stars, faint pins of light,
Then many a star, sailed into sight,
And all the stars, the flower of night,
Were round me at a leap;
To tell how still the valleys lay
I heard a watchdog miles away,
And bells of distant sheep.

—Ralph Hodgson.

The New Movement in Poetry

The borderland between prose and verse is being explored now as never before in English; except, perhaps in the King James translation of the Bible. The modern "verslibertines," as they have been wittily called, are doing pioneer work in an heroic effort to get rid of obstacles that have hampered the poet and separated him from his audience. They are trying to make the modern manifestations of poetry less a matter of rules and formulæ, and more a thing of the spirit, and of organic as against imposed rhythm. In this enthusiastic labor they are following not only a strong inward impulse, not only the love of freedom which Chaucer followed—and Spenser and Shakespeare, Shelley and Coleridge and all the masters—but they are moved also by influences from afar. They have studied the French symbolistes of the 'nineties, and the more recent Parisian vers-libristes. Moreover, some of them have listened to the pure lyricism of the Provencal troubadours, have studied the more elaborate mechanism of early Italian sonneteers and canzonists, have read Greek poetry from a new angle of vision; and last, but perhaps most important of all, have bowed to winds from the East.

In the nineteenth century the western world—the western æsthetic world—discovered the Orient. Someone has said that when Perry knocked at the gates of Japan, these opened, not to let us in, but to let the Japanese out. Japanese graphic art, especially, began almost at once to kindle progressive minds. Whistler, of course, was the first great creative artist to feel the influence of their instinct for balance and proportion, for subtle harmonies of color and line, for the integrity of beauty in art as opposed to the moralizing and sentimental tendencies which had been intruding more and more.

Poetry was slower than the graphic arts to feel the oriental influence, because of the barrier of language. But European scholarship had long dabbled with Indian, Persian and Sanskrit literatures, and Fitzgerald even won over the crowd to some remote suspicion of their beauty by meeting Omar halfway, and making a great poem out of the marriage, not only of two minds, but of two literary traditions. Then a few airs from Japan blew in—a few translations of hokku and other forms—which showed the stark simplicity and crystal clarity of the art among Japanese poets. And of late the search has gone further: we begin to discover a whole royal line of Chinese poets of a thousand or more years ago; and we are trying to search out the secrets of their delicate and beautiful art. The task is difficult, because our poets, ignorant of Chinese, have to get at these masters through the literal translations of scholars. But even by this roundabout way, poets like Allen Upward, Ezra Pound, Helen Waddell and a few others, give us something of the rare flavor, the special exquisite perfume, of the original. . . .

This oriental influence is to be welcomed because it flows from deep original streams of poetic art. We should not be afraid to learn from it; and in much of the work of the fmagists, and other radical groups, we find a more or less conscious, and more or less effective, yielding to that influence. We find something of the oriental directness of vision and simplicity of diction, also now and then a hint of the unobtrusive oriental perfection of form and delicacy of feeling.

All these influences, which tend to make the art of poetry, especially poetry in English, less provincial, more cosmopolitan, are by no means a defiance of the classic tradition. On the contrary, they are an endeavor to return to it at its great original sources, and to sweep away artificial laws—the obiter dicta of secondary minds—which have encumbered it. . . .

And some of the radicals of today will be, no doubt, the masters of tomorrow—a phenomenon common in the history of the arts.—Harriet Monroe, in the Introduction to "The New Poetry."

Red Lion Square

Red Lion Square can boast a past association with more illustrious exponents of the arts than Henry Meyer, for not only did Rossetti and Walter Henry Deverell once live here, but later Burne-Jones and William Morris came to reside in the same house. It was under the roof of No. 17, Red Lion Square, that these four men worked, although between the occupancy of the former two and the latter there was a slight interval. . . .

Here the brother artists continued to reside until the spring of 1859, and we are told that it is "round Red Lion Square that much of the mythology of Morris' earlier life clusters." A variety of amusing incidents of their daily routine either actually occurred there or were invented by Morris' fertile brain and formed a sort of legendary surrounding to their happy existence. The maid-servant of the house—known to readers of the Lives of Burne-Jones and Morris as Red Lion Mary—was the heroine of a number of these traditions, and as she served as a sort of model on which Morris hung his merry stories, so the walls and sparsely furnished rooms of No. 17 formed the background for some of his earlier efforts in decoration and furniture contrivance. The difficulty at that period of getting anything made from designs not redolently Victorian caused Morris to turn his attention to this branch of craftsmanship, and the room in Red Lion Square gradually became filled with medieval furniture. There is one great description of the arrival of a sort of giant settle. "We were out when it reached the house," says Burne-Jones, "but when we came in all the passages and the staircase were choked with vast blocks of timber . . . but set up it was, finally, and our studio was one-third less in size. Rossetti came. This was always a terrifying moment to the very last. He laughed but approved."

Rossetti, indeed, was so interested in this scheme for beautifying his old rooms that he once made designs for oil paintings on the panels of the cupboard doors and the side of this very settle. Some such scheme of decoration seems to have been foreseen by Burne-Jones, for in a letter to Miss Sampson, notifying their change of lodgings, he writes: "We are quite settled here now. The rooms are so comfortable, not very furnished at present, but they will be soon. Today Morris had some furniture (chair and table) made after his own design; they are as beautiful as mediæval work, and when we have painted designs of knights and ladies upon them they will be perfect marvels." He fulfilled his promise of a sketch of the room, which he sent on a half-sheet of notepaper, with a caricature of the painter himself gazing in rapt admiration at the back of one of the chairs which Rossetti had painted and Morris designed.—Beresford Chancellor, in "The Squares of London."

The Lonesome Pine

He had seen the big pine when he came to those hills—one morning at daybreak, when the valley was a sea of mist that threw soft clinging spray to the mountain tops: for even above the mists that morning, its mighty head arose—sole visible proof that the earth slept beneath. Straightway, he wondered how it had ever got there, so far above the few of its kind that haunted the green dark ravine below. Some whirlwind, doubtless, had sent a tiny cone circling heavenward and dropped it there. It had sent others, too, no doubt, but how had this tree faced wind and storm alone and alone lived to defy both so proudly? Some day he would learn. Thereafter, he had seen it, at noon—but little less majestic among the oaks that stood about it; had seen it catching the last light at sunset, clean-cut against the afterglow, and like a dark, mysterious sentinel guarding the mountain pass under the moon. He had seen it giving place with sombre dignity to the passing burst of spring—had seen it green among autumn leaves, green in the gray of winter trees and still green in a shroud of snow—a changeless promise that the earth must wake again. The Lonesome Pine, the mountaineers called it, and the Lonesome Pine it always looked to be. From the beginning it had a curious fascination for him. . . .

And now he was on the trail of it at last. From every point that morning it had seemed almost to nod down at him as he climbed, and, when he reached the ledge that gave him sight of it from base to crown, the winds murm red among its needles like a welcoming voice. At once he saw the secret of its life. On each side rose a cliff that had sheltered it from storms until its trunk had shot upwards so far and so straight and so strong that its green crown could lift itself on and on and bend—blow what might—as proudly and securely as a lily on its stalk in a morning breeze. Dropping his bridle rein, he put one hand against it as though on the shoulder of a friend.

"Old Man," he said, "you must be pretty lonesome up here, and I'm glad to meet you."—John Fox, in "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine."

The Great Cathedrals

They are more than buildings . . . The work of a man, a man can understand; but these are the work of ages, of nations. Nothing is marked, nothing is clever, nothing is individual nor thrust forward as artistic; they are serene, masterly, non-personal, like works of nature—indeed, they are such, natural manifestations of the minds of men working under the impulse of a noble idea.—W. R. Lethaby.

Laugh if you are wise.—Martial.

"Doest Thou Well to Be Angry?"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Bible is the record of the experiences through which individuals, and particularly the people of the Hebrews, learned to understand something of the nature of Spirit, God. Christian Scientists read the Bible with deepest interest, gleaning daily from its wealth of story, prophecy, and precept, ideas which are to them as their daily bread—ideas which are as true and as helpful today as they were in remote ages.

A case in point is that of one of the minor prophets. When Jonah received word from the Lord to warn Nineveh of its impending destruction, he fled from the task. His disobedience to the heavenly vision submerged him in deep waters of suffering; but even there, God preserved and delivered him. The call to service came the second time, and this time it was obeyed. Jonah arose and went to Nineveh, so vast a city that it took three days to pass through it. Jonah's declaration that this great city would be destroyed in forty days, because of its appalling wickedness, moved the people to turn from their evil way, so that God forgave them. One would naturally suppose that the deliverance of the city would have rejoiced the heart of the prophet. Not at all! It displeased Jonah exceedingly, and he was very angry. Were the wicked to escape scot-free after all? He had yet much to learn, prophet as he was. He was to see that if sin is recognized aright and turned from, nothing remains that needs to be punished. So he prayed to God that he might die in his mortification; but the only answer he received was the question, "Doest thou well to be angry?"

As he sat looking to see what would become of the city, God's compassion gave him the shelter of a gourd, which withered next day. Then came again the gentle question reproving Jonah's anger because of the poor gourd, "Doest thou well to be angry?" But Jonah, still convinced that his was a righteous indignation, justified himself and said, "I do well to be angry, even unto death." The story closes with so beautiful a revelation of divine compassion that Jonah's eyes were opened to understand the loving-kindness of the Lord, who sheltered the unloving prophet and spared Nineveh, that great city wherein were many people too ignorant to "discern between their right hand and their left hand; and also much cattle."

"Doest thou well to be angry?" Anger is largely due to fear. People are angry because they are afraid that the evil which seems to present itself is going to hurt them or someone else, unless it is stopped at once. So they proceed blindly to try to stop it by fighting it with angry word or deed. This does not heal the condition or save the situation. Love alone can do that; for Love casts out fear. Paul says, "Be ye angry, and sin not: let not the sun go down upon your wrath." This is wise counsel. If there have been moments in the day when we have been burnt by anger, that is suffering enough; for during those moments we have not been conscious of God's compassionate presence. Let us not endure a night of such darkness. Let us rather listen to the quiet voice which asks gently and persuasively, "Doest thou well to be angry?" The moment we turn from the contemplation of what we are resenting and resolutely regard good only, the anger will be quenched and peace and happiness will take its place.

In the Sermon on the Mount, Jesus taught that whosoever should be angry with his brother, without a cause, would be in danger of the judgment. Is there ever a cause for being angry with our brother? Our own errors may attempt to give us a plausible excuse, but there is never a real reason. If he appears to sin against us, there is cause for us to forgive him; but anger hinders forgiveness. Mrs. Eddy tells us in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 369), "It is error even to murmur or to be angry over sin." We cannot be made angry without our own consent. We may be offered offense, but nobody can force us to take it. "Cease from anger, and forsake wrath: fret not thyself in any wise to do evil," says the beautiful thirty-seventh psalm. That two things cannot occupy the same space at the same time is plain, and it is equally obvious that anger and fretfulness must be felt in thought before they can be translated into regrettable words and deeds. Therefore, it is also plain that if we learn to keep our thoughts filled with love, joy and peace, there will be no room for their opposites. We cannot have our rooms flooded with sunshine and remain at the same time in darkness. When we forsake wrath, the vision of the divine compassion comes to us as it did to the prophet, and makes us wonder how we could ever have imagined that we did well to be angry.

An Eskimo Poem

I look toward the south, to great Mount Koonak,
To great Mount Koonak, there to the south;
I watch the clouds that gather round him;
I contemplate their shining brightness;
They spread abroad upon great Koonak;
They climb up his seaward flanks;
See how they shift and change;
Watch them there to the south;
How the one makes beautiful the other,
How they mount his southern slopes,
Hiding him from the storm sea,
Each lending beauty to the other.
—Quoted by David G. Brinton, in "Essays of an Americanist."

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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

Who Represents France?

SINCE the capital ship controversy at the Washington Conference became known to the public, Frenchmen have frequently complained that they have been misunderstood, and that their real purposes have been misinterpreted by unfriendly propaganda. The French press teems with proposals for counter propaganda in order to avoid "moral isolation." Such propaganda ought to be superfluous. The facts alone, clearly stated, should be sufficient. In formal diplomatic negotiations a country can be judged only by the government that legally represents it, but when one nation honestly tries to arrive at an accurate estimate of the purposes and intentions of another, it must frequently bear in mind exceptional circumstances. In the successive French elections before the war, the pacific element gained steady victories. As late as May, 1914, the anti-militarists scored striking successes. In the Chamber of Deputies elected in that month the Socialists had 101 seats and the Radicals, representing chiefly the small landowners, had 180. Together these groups held the balance of power. When M. Poincaré, then President of the Republic, selected Senator Alexandre Ribot, later a war Premier, to head the Cabinet, the Chamber rejected him and his fellow ministers at the first meeting after the election.

When judging the present French Government, it should be remembered that it depends for its power on a majority vote of a Chamber that was elected in 1919, when the German depredations on French soil were particularly fresh in the minds of all voters. It seemed unthinkable to these voters that Germany should not be compelled to pay for these damages. When defeated in 1870, the French had paid an indemnity, though they had not invaded Germany. Having won this war, the "poilus" didn't propose to pay for it, too. And yet since the armistice every man, woman, and child in France has spent the equivalent of $200 in gold toward reconstruction, while the total German payments have been but $40 in gold for every inhabitant. For the current year every man, woman, and child in France is asked to appropriate the equivalent of $35, while Germany, when asked by the Reparations Commission to pay $3 in cash per capita and $6 in materials, replied that she could not do it.

It is in the light of this situation that the decisive vote of confidence accorded Premier Poincaré on the eve of the Genoa conference should be interpreted. Out of a total of 613 deputies, only 78 voted against him, while 51 were silent. For the time being he is the country's accredited representative. What the French public requires of him is to stand by the Treaty of Versailles, in so far as it compels Germany to make good her depredations on French territory, and at the same time to take precautions against a possible German "revanche." The only way to change French public sentiment on these two points is for the United States to make it known that it intends to be reasonable about the war debts, and that it will make good its tentative promise to stand by France in case of another German attack. Until the United States does these two things, France will have to rely on its own army, both to collect reparation payments and to guard against a German military revival.

But this ugly situation, no matter how real, does not warrant any general conclusion that the French people are war mad and not earnestly desirous of peace. They cannot help themselves. Toward reparations they have already advanced credits for 56,000,000,000 francs, which is more than they owe the United States. Unless Germany makes good these advances, France is seriously threatened with bankruptcy. This is no time to dismiss the sheriff. Reparations, like the war itself, have so far been financed on credit. The real payments are yet to be made.

No Conflict Between Capital and Labor

THROUGH loose thinking or careless writing, it has become the custom in news and editorial articles relating to strikes, lockouts and other disputes between employers and employed, for the writers to speak of these disturbances as conflicts between Labor and Capital. Labor is represented as invariably hostile to Capital, while the capitalist is supposed to be eager to take advantage of Labor's necessities to obtain larger profits through lower wages or longer working hours. That the prevalent labor troubles are due to an inevitable clashing of interests between two great opposed forces appears to be the accepted explanation of what is often termed industrial warfare. This view is strongly maintained by various schools of radicals, liberals and progressives, who claim that Capital is necessarily antagonistic to the demands of Labor for better conditions, and that harmony cannot be established until society is reconstructed along the lines of some particular scheme for social and economic regeneration.

George Eliot, writing of a Bishop's confused opinions, said: "It is the mixing of unrelated things that is the Great Bad." In discussing labor problems and their suggested solutions, it is the misunderstanding of fundamental facts that is the "Great Bad." Much of the confusion over the alleged "rights" of Capital and Labor would be avoided by agreement on a definition of terms. Thus if the word "Capital" is used in its correct economic sense it will be readily seen that to talk of Capital warring on Labor is an absurdity. Capital is nothing more nor less than wealth—useful labor products, devoted to the production of more wealth. It may be food that is used to maintain workers, or machinery that aids labor to produce more goods by making man power far more effective. In any case it is an inert thing, having utility value only through its employment by labor, directed by ability. It does not, and cannot, have any rights or interests. Its owners have unquestionable rights to its use or enjoyment, but capital of itself is not a party to any dispute between its owners and the workers employed to utilize it. Whatever the owners of capital or managing directors of the industry in which it is engaged may do, it should be clear that their action cannot properly be ascribed to capital.

Capital cannot oppress Labor. It is simply stored-up labor, that, wisely used, gives Labor greater returns and adds to the comfort and happiness of mankind. The men who own it, or who borrow it for use in productive industry, naturally desire to secure as large a return for it as conditions will allow. They may often be mistaken in their judgment as to their own best interests; as for instance when they favor wage reductions to a point that lowers the standard of living, and by cutting down consumption decrease the demand for goods. The questions arising out of these mistakes are matters to be settled by arbitration or such other methods as will adjust the disputed points on a basis approximating as nearly to justice as fallible humanity can establish it. Their solution will not be furthered by keeping up the popular misunderstanding as to the real nature and functions of Capital.

A HUGE painting, 50 feet high and 400 feet long, called "Panthéon de la Guerre," giving a "panoramic history of the World War" and containing life-sized figures and portraits of allied generals and statesmen, which has been on exhibition in Paris for three years, is about to be sent to America for a "tour." The object of this "tour" is not stated, but it can be guessed. The painting was constructed by scores of artists. It contains 6000 actual portraits and 142 life-sized reproductions of special heroes like General Pershing and Edith Cavell. Bearing in mind its size, the number of portraits in it and the short time in which it was fabricated, one can readily appreciate what kind of "art" it represents. Its American "tour" should be discouraged, for it not only would do violence to the artistic sense of the community, but the attempt to gain profit by exploiting the pomp and circumstance of war is out of tune with the sentiment of the times. There is too much to be done to repair the devastation of the war, to feed those starving as a result of it, and to plan that it shall never be again, to waste either time or money on its pomp.

Disaffection in the Navy

THOSE who have read the warning issued by the Secretary of the Navy of the United States to the commissioned and enlisted men in the service in which he declares that disloyalty will not be tolerated, may be inclined to read between the lines in an effort to gather what they may suspect is the real import of the official communication. They perhaps will be inclined to speculate also as to just what has prompted the promulgation of the edict at this particular time, because it has been an open secret for several years, or at least since the United States entered the war on the side of the Allies, that this propaganda to which Mr. Denby refers was being industriously carried on.

The inclination is to believe that there can be no serious disaffection among those sworn to defend the flag and all that it stands for, both on the seas and on land. Such an obligation should not be lightly assumed or lightly regarded, in time of peace or in time of war. Service to one's country, even if carelessly accepted in the beginning, tends to engender and to encourage genuine patriotism. When it does not foster and teach this lesson the fault may not be that of the individual so much as that of those who are looked upon as representing or personifying the administrative authority. If discontent and disaffection are spreading in the ranks of the Navy, therefore, something more than an executive order threatening punishment for those who voice their unrest will be needed to eradicate them.

Mr. Denby injects into his official ukase a personal and intimate note by referring to his own long service in the ranks. He very properly assumes a personal knowledge of conditions as they actually exist in the Navy, not in relation to the thing of which he complains, but the conditions under which service is rendered. He does not permit the assumption that any influence should be sufficient to alienate the presumptive loyalty of those who have committed themselves to the defense of an ideal, possibly forgetting that there sometimes come periods of apparent disillusionment, when the realization of even a reasonable idealism seems impossible, or at least too long delayed. And the fact is that the men of the rank and file of the Navy and of the Army are not idealists. They have been taught that the liberty they cherish is a thing to be fought for, a condition to be achieved and defended by force, and that this force is something which they can direct as well as anyone.

The natural assumption of the Secretary is that this disaffection is being fostered by foreign propagandists. Perhaps he has proof of this activity. But it matters little, if at all, whether the influence is from without or from within, if the processes found to exist are producing the conditions which have prompted the dissemination of the general order. There is no doubt, of course, as to the immediate source of the present agitation in behalf of the confusing "isms" which have attracted the notice, favorable and unfavorable, of people in all parts of the world. But it may be doubted that there is at the moment an active campaign being directed against the organized defenses of the United States by any effective association, either in Europe or elsewhere. The conditions admittedly existing now have existed long enough for their own seeds to already bear fruit. The menace is not so much from without as from within, and the remedy for which there seems to be a real need should not be sought where it cannot be found.

Not an Unmixed Benefit

THE recognized necessity for providing additional loan facilities for the American farmers to assist them in procuring the implements, fertilizers, and other supplies requisite for efficient production, and to enable them to avoid selling their staple crops at the season of lowest prices, has given rise to numerous proposals of methods by which the desired credits can be secured. Some of these look to the creation of co-operative associations, similar to those long in successful operation in European countries, by which practically the entire resources of a rural community are made available as the basis for short-term loans. The extension of the existing Farm Loan Bank system on a much wider scale, the adoption of a federal policy of direct Treasury loans to the farmers, and the establishment of government warehouses authorized to issue certificates against deposits of farm products that can be utilized as security for loans, are also advocated by many farmers.

While there can be no question that improved credit facilities will greatly benefit the farmers provided they are based on sound theories that will promote productive industry, there is another aspect of the problem that deserves serious consideration. Money loaned to aid in increasing production, or to prevent the sacrifice of crops at unprofitable prices, is helpful not only to the farmer but also to other industrial and commercial interests. Money loaned for what are, in effect, speculative purposes, to enable landowners to get higher prices for farm lands, is in most cases an injury to the buyer of the high-priced land, and of no advantage to the general public. This has clearly been shown in many states, particularly in the Mississippi Valley and far western regions, during the period from 1915 to 1920. Influenced by the war-inflated prices of farm products, the price of farm land advanced rapidly from $100 to $200, and even $300 per acre. Many thousands of farms were purchased by investors who did not intend to cultivate them but to lease them at rents measured by war-time values. Farm laborers rented farms at high rentals and borrowed money to stock them, expecting to make a living and possibly some profit. These conditions imposed a heavy burden of fixed charges, and when the sudden collapse in prices of farm crops came, in 1920, the tenant farmers found themselves unable to pay their rents or interest on their loans. The result has been that in some of the most fertile areas there have been wholesale evictions and serious distress for large numbers of industrious people. Deflation of land values has become general, and owners who thought themselves rich are forced to let their lands lie idle or to lease them at rentals of one-half the rates demanded three years ago.

Other things being equal, the farmer who has the cheapest land is in a better position to continue production in periods of depression. The idea that high prices and loan facilities that aid land speculation will bring prosperity to agriculture is a fallacy. The "dirt farmer" is not benefited by high land prices. His taxes are increased, and if the farmer disposes of his farm and wants to buy another he is no better off, as he will have to pay a correspondingly high price for the new farm. With high-priced land, heavily burdened by mortgages, the cost of production is necessarily increased, and since the farmers of the United States must sell their surplus products in foreign markets, they would be at a disadvantage in competing with the owners of cheaper lands of other countries. In enacting financial legislation designed to benefit the producing farmers, Congress will find it necessary to avoid giving encouragement to land booms that in the long run are injurious to the best interests of agriculture.

A REMARKABLE geological phenomenon is reported from Vienna. A mountain near there, the Aussee Sandling, 5000 feet high, is collapsing, disintegrating before the eyes of the people, with tumbling crags and forests sliding into the valleys. This has been going on for a year. Crowds of sightseers watch it from points of safety. Geologists say that water acting on limestone causes the disintegration. The Viennese have had experience in the crumbling and final collapse of huge structures that seem invulnerable to change. There was the mountain of the Hapsburg Empire. It seemed as solid as the Aussee Sandling. But unseen forces were at work at its foundations and its core. It did not crumble like the Aussee Sandling. When its time came it fell in one huge ruin. There are other mountains that are not as immutable as they seem to be.

The Perspective of Gayety

SPRING is in the air, even in the rarefied atmosphere of the art galleries which receive their visitors so solemnly that the hat is raised and the voice lowered and the joy of art flies out of the window. Life, in newly donned colors, presses by the opened doors. Only the very real pictures hold the attention.

There is one art dealer in New York whose shop has always been a delightfully casual place to drop into. Not genuflexion, but appreciation is the password. The other day, moved perhaps by some spring impishness, he covered his walls with many water colors, crayon drawings, pen and pencil sketches by well-known masters and mingled with them an equal number of reproductions made by a new German process, marvelous in its perfection. Then he offered two prizes, one to whoever could name the artists, and a second to whoever could tell the reproductions from the originals. So far the prizes remain upon the shelf, although critics, connoisseurs and artists have visited the little shop. But the contestants have not been without their reward. For if it is disconcerting to be told that a modern little water color landscape is not by a French artist of 30 years ago, but is a student study by Dürer, it impresses you immensely with the continuity of art, a continuity that knows neither dates nor races. And if long and close scrutiny only results in your picking the reproductions as originals and the originals as obvious reproductions, at least your study has brought new realization of their beauties. So you come to guess and remain to praise and leave the contest a wiser man, probably with a reproduction, if not an original, under your arm.

Was it the same spirit of spring that prompted a group of young French artists a week or so ago to open a gallery where the pictures would not be sold, but given in exchange for other commodities? There the tailor who yearns for a summer landscape has but to ply his needle, the bootmaker possesses the open sea for a pair of boots, and the perishable properties of a sack of cabbages may be exchanged for the permanent beauties of a painted still life. An experiment, all this, and not to be taken too seriously. But doesn't it bring art into more intimate relations with everyday life and thereby give it its proper value as a necessity as much as food and raiment?

And then there was the recent Independent Show in New York, where all paintings were accepted and none barred, and where many of the exhibits were conceived in the spirit of fun. On one wall was the contribution of an ingenious press agent—a life-size colored photograph of a well-known movie actress in one of her latest parts, carefully labeled. You smile, but you remember it when you next see a labored photograph-like oil portrait by some painter or other, and the bubble of its pretense to art is pricked. On another wall was a clown's face done in a few conventionalized little areas of color, but it may have been for you a door to the appreciation of simplified design. Or perhaps the naïve paintings by Indian children may, with their startling reminiscences of Asiatic design and color, take you down the long path of speculation as to the origin of the American tribes.

When vision is needed, there is nothing like a sense of humor to clear the air.

Editorial Notes

ASCRIBING suspicions of Japan to that Nation's rapid rise in the last fifty years, and to doubt as to how its new power would be used, General Baron Tanaka, who succeeded Prince Yamagata as leader of the Chosu Clan, declares that American skepticism and "sensational speculations" about his people and Government have vanished. He sees only friendship and good feeling between the two nations. This is one of many indications of the growing rapprochement between Japan and America. Baron Tanaka was convinced of a changed attitude of Americans toward Japan by a visit to Governor-General Wood at Manila. He and other Japanese leaders and statesmen without doubt have seen still more vivid proof of America's real feeling toward their country in the ratification of the four-power and other treaties by the United States Senate, and in the spectacle of men who in the past have used suspicion and hatred of Japan for their own purposes voting for those treaties.

ONE of the first acute incidents growing out of the drastic recommendations of the British economy commission headed by Sir Eric Geddes, which told ways by which £100,000,000 ought to be saved in the estimates for next year, is a strike of 500 school teachers in Southampton, Eng. Every school in the city has been closed, only the principals remaining at their posts. This is a serious situation for Southampton, not a bit mitigated by the undoubted rejoicing of the 20,000 pupils there who find themselves suddenly in the midst of an unexpected vacation whose end is not in sight. A reduction in wages caused the strike. The cut in pay was withdrawn by the officials, and then the teachers countered by demanding an increase in wages. There the contest stands. If this sort of thing spreads to the schools of other British cities and to other sources of government expense, the possibilities for an unquiet season in Britain, while the saving of that £100,000,000 is going on, will be large.

AN ORGANIZATION to promote international friendship, composed of veterans of the World War from all the allied nations, is being formed by the American Legion. It is called the Inter-Allied Veterans Federation, and has been approved with promise of support by practically every college president in the United States. This is a splendid movement. If there are any men who know the value and necessity of international amity and peace, they are the soldiers who shared the hardships and sacrifices of the trenches and battlefields of Europe with comrades of many nations in the war to end war. There have been evidences that politicians who care little for world peace were trying to use the American Legion for their own ends. The Inter-Allied Veterans Federation indicates that the members of the Legion realize that it is quite possible to be 100 per cent American, or French, or British, and at the same time 100 per cent for common-sense friendship between nations.

BERLIN has welcomed the published views of the first American Ambassador to the German Republic, Alanson B. Houghton, with gratification. One sentence he uttered just before leaving America would seem to justify kindly feelings for him throughout the German Nation: "I do not believe in the moral or spiritual or even the economic value of hate." If this were made the motto of every international conference, every council of ambassadors, and every negotiation of every treaty, the world would move rapidly away from a discarded past toward a brighter future.

THE action of the New York State Department of Education in offering twenty-five industrial scholarships, valued at $1000 each, to qualified trade and technically equipped men is an excellent move, for it will serve in part to fill the active want of trained teachers for vocational schools. The winners of these scholarships will receive a year's training in the Buffalo State Normal School, and after successfully completing the course will be granted perpetual licenses to teach particular trades. Such men are needed, and the action of the State Department exhibits wisdom and farsightedness.